

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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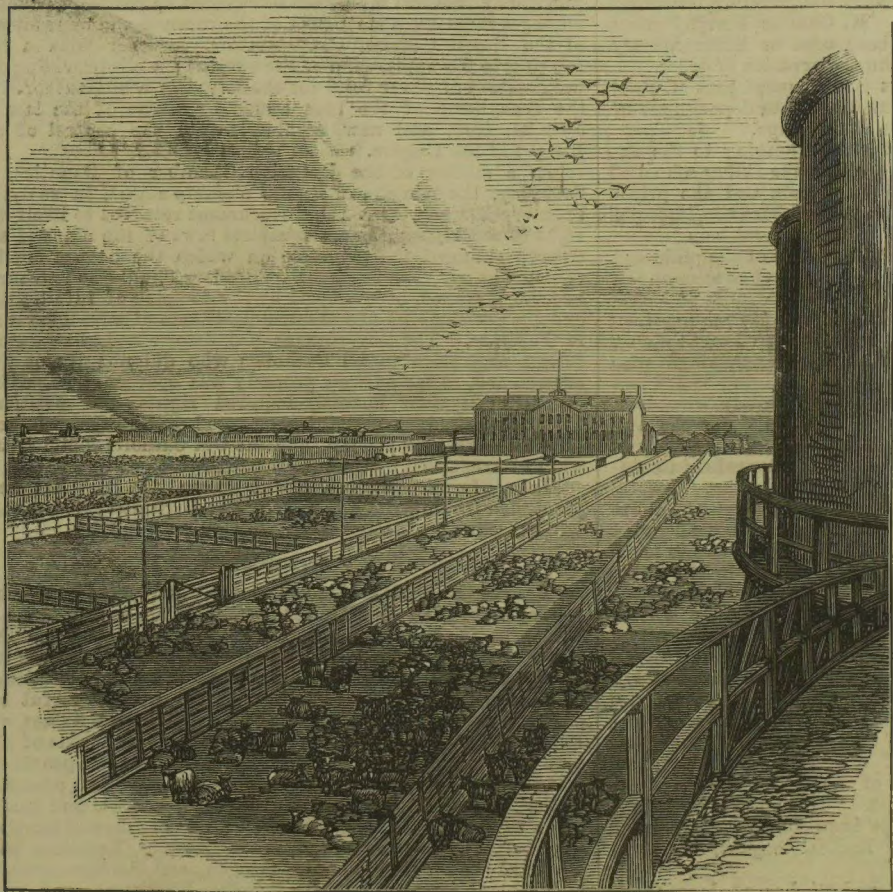
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THE GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO: VIEWS IN THE CITY.

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## THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Austria has not occupied much of the studious attention of the British people of late. We were all aware, of course, that after the battle of Sadowa, and the reconciliation between the kingdom of Hungary and the empire by the constitution of a dual Government, great and gratifying changes in the purpose and spirit of the ruling authority at Vienna have been steadily effected. The Emperor Francis Joseph, the representative of the Hapsburg house, has swayed the ancient sceptre of his forefathers with a scrupulous regard to the limitations imposed upon him by the adoption of Constitutionalism. There appeared to be some hope that Austria would mature by degrees, and those not very slow ones, into a free as well as a flourishing confederation of States. She had a Parliament, the moderation and wisdom of which Europe has been compelled to admire. She had freedom of the press, freedom of association, freedom of public meeting, and freedom of conscience. She disengaged her system of National Education from most of the ecclesiastical restraints which had done so much to narrow its usefulness. She had energetically grappled with her financial difficulties; and, although it cannot be said that she had mastered them, it must be admitted that she had made an appreciable impression upon them. Material prosperity had begun to follow in the wake of Constitutional rule, and commercial enterprise, relying upon a policy of peace, and confident in the impartial protection of law, had already made promising progress in developing the resources of the Empire. In a word, Austria appeared to be the embodiment of a new and hopeful life, and the mention of her name by people outside her dominions, instead of evoking, as was once the case, maledictions, has recently drawn forth the heartiest good wishes of all who desire to witness the spread of liberty.

Unfortunately, however, it happens that the Austrian empire is made up of many different nationalities, having various degrees of civilisation, aspiring more or less to separate independence, and jealous one of another with a jealousy which political freedom appears rather to have increased than abated. It was, no doubt, a somewhat difficult, but by no means an impracticable, task to preserve the unity of this composite empire by means of the sword. The autocratic will of the Emperor was a solvent of sufficient potency to remove all outward expression at least of internal incongruities. The strong hand of military despotism compressed all these ill-assorted provinces into something like oneness, and Austria counted for a Power in Europe whose voice in the management of international affairs might claim to be carefully heeded. Her seeming strength, however, turned out to be weakness. Rudely tested by events, it was found that her cohesive power by no means equalled the extent of her dominion. Her contest with Prussia dangerously jarred her political system. Hungary resolutely stood aloof, and ultimately obtained the restitution of her ancient historical and national rights. It was foreseen that what Hungary had secured other nationalities would hereafter aspire to. With many of them—perhaps we more correctly say with most of them—Constitutional freedom is in less esteem than "Home Rule." Provincial egotism and vanity, as we all know, can more submissively put up with Constitutional and administrative mismanagement than with the refusal of their special claims to distinction.

The Emperor Francis Joseph appears to have been willing to concede everything demanded by these separate nationalities, if it could only have been made consistent with the unity of the Empire. Just now, however, evidence is coming to light that the concessions proposed by Bohemia, and no doubt contemplated by other provinces, are such as, if carried into effect, will break up this renowned Empire into fragments. We will not trouble the reader with even the roughest sketch of those political manoeuvres and intrigues which seem so likely to lead to this disaster. Substantially, the plan proposed by the Declaration of the Rights of Bohemia, drawn up some years ago by the Czech party when it left the Diet, furnished the bases and outline of the plan now to be submitted for adoption. It reserves for Bohemia a separate Parliament, a separate Ministry, and, with regard to most of the objects of administration, a separate sphere of action. The Kingdom of Bohemia will be united with Austria by the slenderest of ties. Of course, as the correspondent of the *Times* pertinently observes, "If Bohemia is to have such an exceptional position, Galicia will not be satisfied with less, nor will the Tyrol acquiesce. . . . If once the band which unites the seventeen provinces of Austria be loosened in this way for the benefit of one of them, the tendency of every province will be, if only for self-defence, to take up a similarly exceptional position; and to what would this lead? There would be seventeen Diets and seventeen Provisional Governments, each of them Sovereign, and only delegating a very small portion of its authority to the Congress and another portion to the Delegations. There would be—besides the three Imperial Ministers for Foreign Affairs, War, and Finances—a sort of great council, composed of seventeen provisional Ministers and Chancellors, and some half-dozen Ministers managing that part of the financial and other affairs which are reserved for the Congress, and again other Ministers or heads of departments managing the other part of those affairs which is to lie within the sphere of action of the provincial Diets." We cannot wish success to the efforts

which are being made for the establishment of a heterogeneous Federation of this character. If we discovered in it the germs of a permanent system of political freedom, we might look upon it with more favour—but we cannot. It presents to us the aspect of a reactionary movement. It offers no increased guarantee for popular rights. It creates a danger for Europe by the temptations it will hold out to neighbouring Powers to swallow up, one by one, the feeble and quarrelsome nationalities. But, gloomy as is the prospect, it is unfortunately but too capable of being realised. Under these circumstances, one cannot but feel some sympathy with the Austrian Emperor in the bitter disappointment to which his Constitutional experiments have conducted; and if there be any truth in the rumour that, overwhelmed with the difficulties which a policy of concession has brought upon him, he contemplates the alternative of abdication, Europe will scarcely be surprised at the despair which has prevailed upon him to throw up the impossible task of welding into one Constitutional Empire the multifarious and incongruous portions of which it now consists.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 19.

The mission of M. Pouyer-Quertier is at length at an end, and the Minister of Finance has returned to Paris, leaving M. de Clercq at Berlin to settle a few questions of detail which still remain open. According to the *Journal Officiel*, on the 12th inst. three conventions were signed at Berlin, one territorial, for certain rectifications of frontier; another financial, involving the evacuation of six departments of the east of France; and the third commercial, respecting the temporary customs' tariff of Alsace-Lorraine. The territorial convention will require the ratification of both the German Parliament and the National Assembly, but the financial arrangement only requires that of the President of the Republic, which will be given forthwith. The evacuation of the six departments, which commences at once, is to terminate in a fortnight. With respect to the customs' treaty, the arrangements previously agreed to have been maintained almost intact, but the length of time the exceptional tariff is to remain in force has been reduced from a year and a half to one year, dating from Jan. 1, 1872. "Such," says the *Journal Officiel*, with some degree of pride, "is the treaty which reduces the foreign occupation, which eight months back extended to forty departments, to only six." Yesterday the ratification of the convention was dispatched to Berlin by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Casimir Perier, eldest son of the celebrated Minister of Louis Philippe, who was styled the "bourgeois Richelieu," and died in 1832, has been appointed to the Ministry of the Interior, vacant by the death of M. Lambricht. The post had been refused by M. Victor Lefranc, who objected that the portfolio of Commerce was a sufficiently heavy burden, and that he did not feel himself equal to the task of assuming the direction of the department of the Interior. The selection of M. Perier, who is a distinguished writer on economical and political subjects, is generally approved. The new Minister is essentially a business man, although, perhaps, somewhat easy and deficient in firmness for so difficult a post as the Interior in such troublesome times as the present. He is upwards of sixty years of age.

There is likely to be some dispute respecting the validity of Prince Napoleon's election as General Councillor at Ajaccio, where he obtained 1716 out of 1776 votes. The Republican journals contend that the Prince, having no legal residence in France, and not paying any taxes, is ineligible, and cannot take his seat. On the other hand, *L'Ordre*, the Bonapartist organ, asserts that the Prince is a part proprietor in the house where the First Napoleon was born, and, moreover, remarks that the Conseils Généraux alone have power to validate the elections of their own members, and that, as the elections in Corsica have been essentially Bonapartist, there is not much doubt as to the decision that would be come to. The *Journal Officiel* of yesterday morning announces that the Prince has received a passport to enable him to repair to Corsica, and that measures have been taken to prevent his presence becoming the occasion of any disturbances. M. Charles Ferry, Prefect of Saône-et-Loire, has, it seems, been sent as Extraordinary Commissary to Corsica to ensure the preservation of order.

Apropos of the Bonapartists, it is announced that M. Paul de Cassagnac, elected General Councillor in the department of the Gers, will resume the direction of the *Pays*.

A large quantity of china and glass belonging to the Emperor was sold during the past week in the riding-school of the Louvre. The attendance was but small, and the prices fetched were generally low. All the things bore the Imperial cipher and crown. Some were pretty, but without being either curiosities of art or manufacture; others were of the plain and substantial kinds. The Imperial pots, pans, and saucepans are to come to the hammer next week; and there must be a considerable number of them, as a four days' sale is announced.

The Communist trials still drag their slow length along, attracting scarcely the slightest attention, the personages who defile daily before the Councils of War belonging to the last category of actors in the melodrama we so lately witnessed. Lagrange, one of the assassins of Generals Thomas and Lecomte, who had escaped from Satory, has, I am happy to say, been recaptured; but Ockolowitz has succeeded in gaining Switzerland. The appeals of Ferré, Lullier, Urbain, Régère, Verdure, and Ferrat against the judgment of the Third Council of War, by which the two first were condemned to death, Urbain to hard labour for life, and the others to transportation to a fortified place, have been rejected by the Court of Cassation, and Ferré's *pourvoi en grâce* has been rejected by the Commission of Pardons. It is thought he will be executed on Saturday. The appeals of the pétroleuses Retiffe, Suetens, Marchais, Papavoine, and Bocquin, the first three of whom had been condemned to death, and the remaining two to ten years' confinement, have also been rejected by the Court.

Gambettist General Cremer, whom the Commission of Revision have reduced to the rank of chef d'escadron, has sent in his resignation to the Ministry of War, in a satirical letter, severely criticised by the majority of the newspapers, who ask if there is a Minister of War or not. "If there is," say they, "M. Cremer is entitled to sixty days' imprisonment for want of respect to his superiors." The Radical organs, however, unanimously applaud the letter.

The promised defence of M. Benedetti has at length appeared, under the title of "Ma Justification." The Ambassador at the Prussian Court contrives to throw all the blame on the various Ministers of Foreign Affairs who held office in

France while he was Ambassador at Berlin. Parisian critics find fault with him for saying so very little in a brochure of such considerable length.

The number of works which have appeared of late on the recent campaign and on the situation, from the pens of generals and diplomatists, is incalculable, and almost every day a fresh one is announced. To-day it is said that even General Count de Palikao is engaged in writing his justification, which is to appear under the title of "Le Ministre de Vingt-quatre Jours."

M. Millaud, founder of the well-known *Petit Journal*, a halfpenny newspaper, which under the second Empire attained a sale of between two and three hundred thousand copies, died a few days since, at his residence in the Place St. George's, at the age of fifty-eight, after an illness of nearly two years. His numerous connections attracted a vast crowd to his funeral, which took place at the Montmartre Cemetery. The deceased was of the Jewish persuasion, and the Grand Rabbi of Paris, and M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice under the Government of National Defence, pronounced the customary speeches over the body.

Several novelties have been produced at the theatres of late. A new opera, entitled "Erostrate," the libretto by MM. Méry and Pacini, and the music by M. Reyer, was performed at the Opéra for the first time on Monday evening. This new work proved a success. A new comedy by M. Alexandre Dumas, fils, entitled "Une Visite de Noces," is being performed at the Gymnase Theatre, the morality of which is objected to, with only one exception, by all the critics of the Parisian press, who admit that the plot and dialogue exhibit great talent in many respects. Another new comedy, "L'Ennemie," by MM. Labiche and Delacour, is being performed at the Vaudeville. Fresh pieces are announced at other theatres; and, altogether, we may expect to have this winter a theatrical season which will make ample amends for the last.

## SPAIN.

At the sitting of the Congress on Tuesday, the Government having been questioned as to its views of the International Society, the Minister of Public Worship declared that the Government considered the society to be outside the pale of the law, and condemned the principles of that body. In Wednesday's sitting a motion to pass a vote of confidence in the Ministry was taken into consideration by 193 against 27 votes.

Party spirit is running high at Madrid. The manifesto of Senor Sagasta's partisans, bearing sixty-one signatures, has been issued. It acknowledges the natural rights of man and a national Sovereignty with the dynasty of Savoy, and declares itself opposed to the International Society. A manifesto has been issued by the Zorrilla party, in which stress is laid upon the necessity of establishing two powerful political parties in Spain, the one of Reformers and the other of Conservatives. The programme of the Zorrilla party is declared to be to establish liberty and to consolidate the dynasty of Savoy. A large meeting of Republicans, under the presidency of Senor Orense, was held on Sunday, and passed a resolution of unremitting and unrelenting opposition to every Government that did not accept the Republican faith. Sympathy with the International Society was also declared. Most of the speeches were of a violent character.

## ITALY.

The opening of the Parliament is to take place in the second fortnight in November.

The fifth Italian medical congress was opened on Sunday, at the Lyceum, Rome, numerous delegates being present. Cheers were given in honour of the King and Italy.

## GERMANY.

The German Reichstag was opened at Berlin, on Monday, by the Emperor in person. The general tone of the Royal speech was, as might have been expected, congratulatory. Among other things, he said that the regulation of the Imperial Budget would be the principal task of Parliament; that the present transitional Budget would, owing to want of time for making alterations, be extended to the coming year; that a gold coinage fitted for general circulation was to be established; and that, relying upon a steady pacification and consolidation of France, the Government considered it practicable to permit the evacuation of the departments which, according to the terms of peace, was to have occurred in May next, to take place immediately. In conclusion, the Emperor thanked God for the improved prospects of Germany.

In Monday's sitting Dr. Simson provisionally assumed the presidency. Several bills were introduced by the Government; amongst them are a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the North German Confederation, together with a bill relating to the application of the surplus; a bill providing for the creation of a war fund for the Empire; a bill authorising the repayment of the loan issued by virtue of the law of July 21, 1870, and new regulations for the control of the Budget of the Empire.

In a sitting of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, the Minister of Public Worship stated, in replying to interpellations, that the Government reserved to itself the right of modifying the ecclesiastical laws of the State if the Church changed the principle on which the connection between Church and State had rested. The Catholic Church had, he observed, been altered by the doctrine of infallibility, and the decisions of the Ecumenical Council were dangerous to the State. The Government had determined to afford the fullest protection to all Catholics who did not accept that dogma, and, so far as their property was concerned, to protect them in all their honestly-acquired rights and positions. They recognised the right of parents to bring up their children in what faith they pleased, and the Old Catholic communities would be regarded by them as Catholics.

In conformity with a Royal decree, the Diet has been prorogued for an indefinite period. The Legislative Committees will continue their labours.

## AMERICA.

Besides the terrible fire at Chicago, there have been other conflagrations in the United States. The entire town of Manistee, in Michigan, has been destroyed by fire. Two hundred houses and six mills have been burned, and the loss is estimated at 1,250,000 dols. In Wisconsin also four villages on the Green Bay river have been burnt, with a fearful loss of life. The inhabitants were surrounded by the flames, and 150 fugitives were burned alive in a barn. Hundreds of persons were driven into the river, and altogether 500 people are said to have perished. An unparalleled drought has prevailed in the North-Western States during many weeks, and this is given as the cause of the fire. Many square miles of territory have been burnt over and villages destroyed. The fires have desolated the St. Clair, Huron, Tuscola, and Sanilac counties of Michigan; Huron city, Forestville, Whiterock, and many other villages have been destroyed. Many persons have perished in the flames, and great losses in cattle, horses, and winter stores have been sustained.



The Commissioners appointed to settle the Alabama and other claims arising out of the American civil war held their first meeting at Washington on the 26th ult. After the usual civilities had been exchanged, Count Corti was chosen to preside at the future meetings of the Commission. On the following day Mr. Cox, a clerk in the United States State Department, was appointed secretary, and a draught form of rules and regulations for the transaction of business agreed to. The Commissioners then adjourned until Nov. 14, to allow time for the claimants to present their memorials and comply with the other provisions laid down in the rules.

President Grant and Lord Lisgar, on Wednesday, opened the European North American Railway at Bangor, Maine.

New York advices of the 3rd inst. state that criminal charges had been preferred against Mr. Hall, the Mayor of the city. Meanwhile, the *New York Times* had published further extraordinary disclosures from the pay-rolls of the Corporation, showing the annual disbursement of enormous sums to "rum-sellers, gamblers, rowdies, and newspaper-men, to whom the Ring find it convenient to pay salaries for doing nothing."

President Grant has issued a proclamation, under the Ku-Klux Act, ordering the bands in South Carolina to disperse within five days. The Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended in nine counties of South Carolina, where the Ku-Klux bands continue to defy the law.

The international yacht-race at New York for the Queen's cup has been won by the Columbia. The Livonia was again beaten on Wednesday by the Columbia in a race of twenty miles to windward of the Sandyhook lightship and back.

## CANADA.

A body of Fenians, under the notorious General O'Neil, have crossed the border at Pembina, and seized the Canadian Customs House and Hudson's Bay Post. They were attacked and dispersed by American troops, and General O'Neil was made prisoner. The people of Manitoba took up arms, and the Government are sending troops (250 men only, according to the telegrams) to Manitoba, via Thunder Bay, to reinforce the local companies. The reinforcements are under Colonel Osborne Smith. O'Donohue and other leaders of the late insurrection are stated to have prompted the raid.

A large portion of the flourishing town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, was consumed by fire on Thursday week.

The American schooner Horton, which had been seized by the Dominion authorities for violation of the fishery laws, was, on the night of the 8th, cut out at Guysborough, Nova Scotia, by a party supposed to be American fishermen.

Juarez has been re-elected President of Mexico.

Various strikes are reported from Belgium. The colliers in several districts have demanded shorter hours of labour.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the cholera has reappeared at the village of Haskend, and that sixty persons have died, including ten Englishmen.

M. Julius Reuter has received from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha the title of Baron for himself and his descendants.

Mr. Alfred Mativa, of the Civic Guard of Liege, gained the great English prize which was competed for at the Tir National of Brussels on the 15th.

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Count C. Wachtmeister, was seized with a fit of apoplexy in the street last Saturday night, and died on the spot.

At the village of Buzululs, near Odessa, 800 houses have been burned. These fires are of constant occurrence, and are attributed to a fanatical sect of Nihilists.

Details are to hand of the floods at Tien-Tsin. The Chinese regard them as the punishment for the massacre. About 3000 people have been drowned.

Aslum Khan has been murdered in prison at Cabul by two of his brothers, thus removing (continues the telegram) the Ameer's great domestic difficulty.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the transfer of Sir Andrew Buchanan from the Court of St. Petersburg to that of Vienna, the transfer of Lord A. W. F. Spencer Loftus from Berlin to St. Petersburg, and the appointment of Mr. Odo Russell to the Berlin Embassy.

His Highness Maharajah Rao Sir Pragmuljee, G.C.S.I., of Kutch, has made a donation of 50,000 rupees (£5000) to the East India Association, with the view to secure its permanent establishment in the interest of the natives of India, and the Princes and chiefs of Kattyawar and Guzerat have expressed their intention to liberally aid the association.

The Chamber of Commerce at Lyons has voted the foundation of a commercial school. Foreign languages will occupy a large place in the programme of studies. English, German, Spanish, and Italian will be taught, but two of them only will be obligatory. By the end of the first year the pupils will be required to speak and write one language and translate another; at the end of the second year they must have learned to speak two.

## NEW HOSPITAL AT PARIS.

Sir Richard Wallace has established, entirely at his own expense, a new hospital in Paris for the English, which is to be called the Hertford Hospital, in honour of the late Marquis of Hertford, who bequeathed to Sir Richard the princely fortune which he has been employing so generously and usefully both at home and abroad. At first the Hertford Hospital will be temporarily installed in spacious premises in the Route de la Révolte, near the Porte Maillot. The locality is very accessible and salubrious, and in all respects excellent for an hospital. The new building for the Hertford Hospital will be erected near Passy. The temporary hospital contains (and the new building will contain) thirty beds, divided equally between the sexes. There are a bath-room, a mortuary (with convenient arrangements for autopsies), a pharmacy, a consulting-room for receiving out-patients, and a garden. Sir R. Wallace has associated with himself as a committee of management Mr. Atlee, the British Consul, and the two physicians of the hospital, Dr. Rose Cormack and Dr. Herbert. An English lady has been appointed as matron. Mr. Baillie Cormack is to reside at the hospital, and perform the duties of clinical assistant. To a certain extent, the Hertford Hospital is not a new institution. It is a siege-created institution, greatly modified, made permanent, and now called by a special name. During both sieges Sir Richard Wallace maintained twelve beds for English women in a house immediately adjoining his Ambulance Anglaise in the Rue d'Aguesseau. On July 31, when the ambulance was closed, the eighteen or twenty remaining wounded were removed to a house rented to receive them and English patients (men and women) up to Oct. 15. The Hertford Hospital is therefore the perpetuation, so to speak, of an institution which has done no small amount of famous work among French and English, particularly during the terrible two months of the Commune.

## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

When the above name was selected for this column I have the best authority for stating that the writer's idea was that the verdict of society was somewhat hastily given in the four words, when, in fact, few papers could be fairly read without profit or amusement. He stands by his original proposition. But the exception that proves the rule has certainly been made particularly manifest since he last wrote under the above heading. It has been a specially and terribly dull time, and a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* is justly severe upon those who are trying to work up a few recent incidents into questions of interest. The great fire at Chicago set aside, the newspapers have contained nothing over which people care to talk. That such a state of things is a subject of complaint and irritation (I believe that I have seen a cartoon depicting a very great and good personage in a violent access of rage on the subject, and, with some little exaggeration, he represents the feeling of most readers) shows that, habitually, there is a very great deal in the papers. Q.E.D. Let the above excessively prosy remarks be regarded as the tuning of the fiddle for a fresh set of variations on popular themes, or, to be less pretentious, as the "goose-gabble" (many thanks to the *Saturday Review* for the word) with which persons who have not met for a long time prelude conversation that may be a little better. One cannot well ask after one's readers' healths, or whether they have enjoyed their holiday, or whether their relations have been unusually disagreeable of late, or whether they think it will be a fine October. Still, as a Lady Mayoress observed, "Compliments passes when gentlefolks meets." Mine are said, "What needs the bridge much broader than the flood?"

I do not know whether many persons are interested in the late Aslum Khan. It seems to have been settled that he killed another Oriental gentleman, who bore the beautiful name under which Lalla Rookh's princely lover won her affections, and the name by which she always called him afterwards. But what Feran orz has done to Aslum I own that I have neglected to discover. There are some places in Asia that always remind one of what the young man by the name of Guppy said to Esther Summerson when she alighted at the door of the lady with fine eyes that seemed looking at Africa: "Pray take care of yourself, Miss; those young Jellabys are always up to something." Aslum Khan and his brothers have been up to something, and the end of it has been, as announced by Baron Julius Reuter, that the brothers have killed Aslum in prison, "thereby putting an end to family embarrassments." Certainly nothing more considerably polite has ever been done since, in one of the late Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett's capital burlesques, Jupiter apologised to Apollo for being obliged to hurl the thunderbolt at Phaeton:—

"Pardon me Phœbus, that I kill your son,  
I hope you're satisfied it must be done."

The courteous parent responded

"Your Majesty wouldn't be safe without it,  
Therefore don't say another word about it."

The *Revue Comique* has just reappeared in Paris. The event may not be one of European interest, but there is some ingenuity in the way the writers re-introduce themselves. *Nous ne sommes pas de nouveaux venus*. They remind the world that they first addressed it in 1848, but were suppressed for not thinking that the hero of Strasbourg, Boulogne, and the Elington (*sic*, of course) tournament was the man wanted by France. Then they naturally indulge in some harmless sarcasms at things dead and gone, say that "the Empire was peace," certainly, for never were so many peaces made as under it, by reason that there had never been so many wars. Next, it occurs to them that, in this hour of suffering and of mourning, while the enemy actually occupies part of the country, while the nation is bleeding, and so forth, a comic appearance is ill-timed. But they hasten to explain that *comique* is not the same thing as *gai*. Still, they do not blame even those who are gay at such a time, for there is such a thing as healthy gaiety. But they are going to be sternly satirical, and to brand with pen and pencil *les sots, les imbéciles*, and, in a word, all those who have dragged their unhappy country to the verge of the abyss. This burst of virtue is truly delightful—in fact, as one of their own poets ironically says,

La France, abjurant son erreur,  
Si régénère avec fureur.

One reads on with great satisfaction and edification, and even looks for moralities that might be introduced to English readers with advantage. It will not do. The Ethiopian and the leopard may alter skin and spots (Mr. Darwin knows all about that), but the Parisian cannot. The gentlemen who are to be satiric without being gay, who are to brand the vicious and the luxurious, and help France to regenerate herself furiously, cannot get near the end of their first number without introducing a group of anecdotes, the first two of which were quite enough to make one rather glad that the weather was cold and damp—for there was a fire in the room.

The sensationalists in Indiana had a good time of it lately. They witnessed the most frightful sight that ever was seen in the annals of ballooning. I have talked to those who were made ill by seeing Garnerin swing hideously in his parachute; and I remember Cocking, the account of whose cutting himself away from Green's balloon is a nightmare. But in Indiana the spectators saw a poor fellow—a "Professor," of course—clinging to the ropes in agony, until the balloon had reached a height stated at a mile (though probably it was much less—I have ascended, and know how observers were deceived about our distance), and then he could hold on no longer. He fell, feet foremost, then horizontally, and lastly head foremost. Life, I suppose, or at least conscious life, must have departed long before he reached the earth. The disaster seems to have been caused by the servants letting go the balloon before the aeronauts had time to get into the car. A gentleman who was to have gone up, and who also caught at the ropes, fell, and as his fall is put at 30 ft., and yet he is said to have been unhurt (will a reader consider what a 30 ft. fall must be?), I see just one faint gleam of a chance that the whole story may be fiction. But as it is given by the able and well-informed correspondent of the *Times* it is most likely true.

Somebody said in a speech during the recess (I noted the words but forgot the author) that there were few Scotch labourers who did not keep a banker's account. Certainly I did not dream the speech—the note is before me. The statement was made by somebody of worship and authority, perhaps a Minister. Have we advanced suddenly into the future?—has the "Coming Race" come? I should like to know what meaning the language conveys to an English labourer. Perhaps we shall hear that there are few English labourers who do not keep an opera-box. One statement could hardly be more startling than the other.

## THE DORA VALLEY.

The opening of the great railway tunnel through the Alps between Savoy and Piedmont, on the 17th ult., has been followed, this week, by the opening of the short line from the tunnel's mouth to the Modane station of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company's line in Savoy, by which means there will henceforth be uninterrupted traffic of goods and passengers between France and Italy. The scenery on the Italian side of Mont Cenis, the Col de Clairée and Mont Genèvre, where the Dora Riparia flows down to join the Po at Turin, is shown by several of our Artist's sketches. Some of the places in this neighbourhood are not only very picturesque, but have a high degree of romantic and historical interest, the remembrance of which may beguile the time of the railway traveller from the Bardonnèche mouth of the tunnel, in Piedmont, to the Bussolino junction on the Turin and Susa line. At the lower end of the Bardonnèche valley is a large village named Oulx, with a roadside chapel or shrine near it, which is the subject of one of these sketches. Two leagues further down the river is Salbertrand, a place memorable for the battle here fought, in 1689, by the persecuted Waldenses, or Protestants, of these mountain valleys, under their leader, Henri Arnaud, against an army sent by the Duke of Savoy, with the Marquis de Larrey for its commander, to prevent their return into Piedmont. They had been forced, in 1687, after suffering many years' cruel martyrdom for their religion, to emigrate to the French side of the Alps. They took a favourable opportunity, after two years, to come back to their native country, which they re-entered by the pass of the Col de Clairée, adjacent to Mont Cenis. They succeeded in making good their enterprise, defeating thrice their number of regular troops at the bridge of Salbertrand. The English tourist will perhaps recollect Milton's noble sonnet, composed thirty years before this event, on the slaughter of these brave people, whose total extermination was prevented by the interference of our own Government in the time of the Commonwealth, under Oliver Cromwell. Different accounts of the transactions referred to may be found in Dr. Beattie's "History of the Waldenses;" in the narrative of Henri Arnaud, translated by Mr. Hugh Dyke Acland; in Mr. Antonio Gallenga's "History of Piedmont;" and in the Rev. W. Bramley Moore's "Six Sisters of the Valleys." The Dora Valley below Salbertrand narrows to a wooded defile, commanded by the Fort of Exilles; it thence passes beneath the heights of Chaumont, where a battle was fought, in 1747, between the French and the allied forces of Austria and Piedmont, on which occasion the Comte de Belleisle, a famous General of the French army, was killed in attempting to force the pass, held by the Montferrat grenadiers of the Duke of Savoy. The strong fortress of Fenestrelles, at the entrance to the valley of the Clusone, which lies a few miles south-east of Exilles, is a very remarkable place, but is not included in our present series of Illustrations.

## THE LATE MR. JOHN SCOTT.

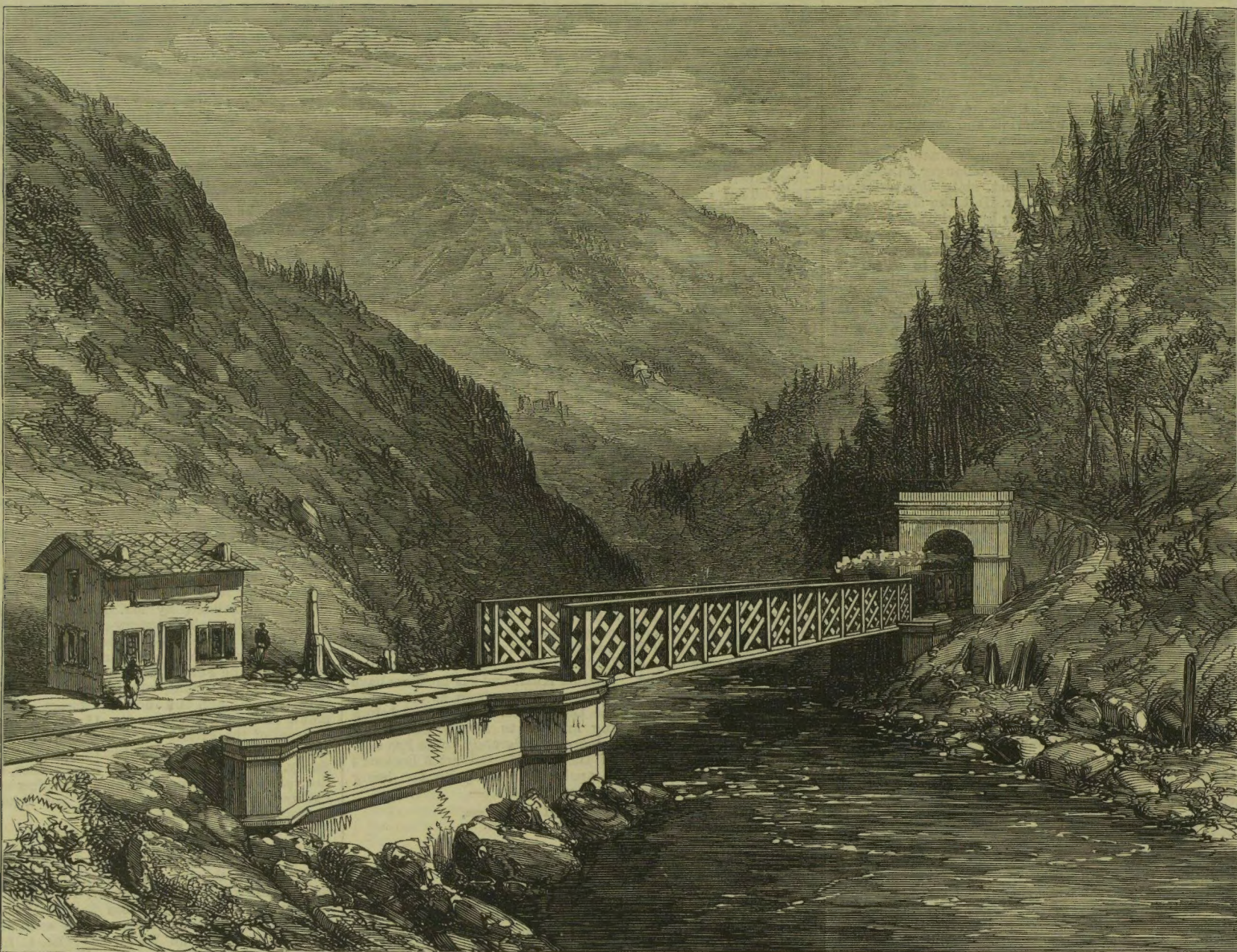
Few who saw this famous trainer at Doncaster, proud of the condition in which he had brought Général to the St. Leger post, though naturally disappointed that the horse could only run fourth, were prepared to hear of his somewhat sudden death, which took place on Wednesday, Oct. 4, from an attack of acute bronchitis. Still he had reached the ripe age of seventy-seven; and, though his father lived to be ninety-eight, he could not have had a life of such unceasing anxiety as the "Wizard of the North," a name to which his innumerable triumphs fairly entitled him.

John Scott was born, near Newmarket, on Nov. 8, 1794. His father was a well-known trainer, and he and his brother William, the eminent jockey, were educated in the home stable. After serving several employers for short periods, he joined his brother in assisting Croft, who was then the first trainer in England, and soon afterwards came south, in charge of Filho da Puta, who was matched with Sir Joshua. This trip was the making of him, for Mr. Houldsworth purchased "Filho" after his race, and took Scott with him to Mansfield as his private trainer. There he remained ten years, with only moderate horses under his care; though, indeed, he once ran second for the Leger. But in 1825 he moved to Malton, and then commenced his brilliant series of triumphs. They are far too numerous to recapitulate, as they include several Derbies and not less than sixteen St. Legers. He thought nothing, indeed, of winning the latter race for two or three years in succession; and the first of the sixteen was carried off by the pretty little Matilda, who just beat Mameluke, owing to the latter showing temper at the start and losing many lengths. Rowton and The Colonel also won this same race for Mr. Petre, who then retired from the turf. Touchstone was Mr. Scott's next St. Leger winner; and then Mr. Bowes's colours became so formidable, and Mundig in the "all black" secured the first Derby for Whitewall. Fortune now seemed permanently settled at Malton; for Don John, Launcelot, and Satirist secured the "white ribbon" in quick succession, and Attila and Cotherstone took two more Derbies to the north. These victories were followed up by those of The Baron, Newminster, Daniel O'Rourke, and West Australian, the first winner of the "treble event." Impérieuse and The Marquis were the most famous of the horses trained by Scott during recent years; but no man could have won great events with the very moderate animals that have been at Malton of late—indeed, it was wonderful to note the successes he achieved by engaging them judiciously. It must have been a great satisfaction to him to have received, within the last few weeks, a handsome testimonial from the Duke of Hamilton in token of the wonders he had worked with the delicate Général.

John Scott was universally respected by his brother trainers, and it is generally conceded that he had scarcely an equal in his profession. His hospitality was unbounded, and the poor of Malton will feel his death deeply. He was twice married, and leaves a son and several daughters.

The National Education League opened its third annual meeting at Birmingham on Tuesday—Mr. G. Dixon, M.P., presiding. The adoption of the report was moved by Sir C. Dilke, M.P., seconded by Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and agreed to. A long discussion ensued upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, setting forth the reasons why the League disapproved of some of the provisions of the Education Act; but it was ultimately carried, with one dissentient. On Wednesday the members of the deputations from Scotland and Ireland were heard. The former requested the League to watch over the forthcoming Scotch Education Bill, in which, as in the English, a religious difficulty would be found; the other denounced the report of the late Government Commission on Education in Ireland as thoroughly partial and one-sided. But the great feature of the meeting was a speech from Mr. Miall, M.P., who denounced the Education Act for the leaven of denominationalism which it contained, and urged the meeting to insist upon an immediate alteration in those parts of the bill. The Mayor gave a conversazione in the evening.



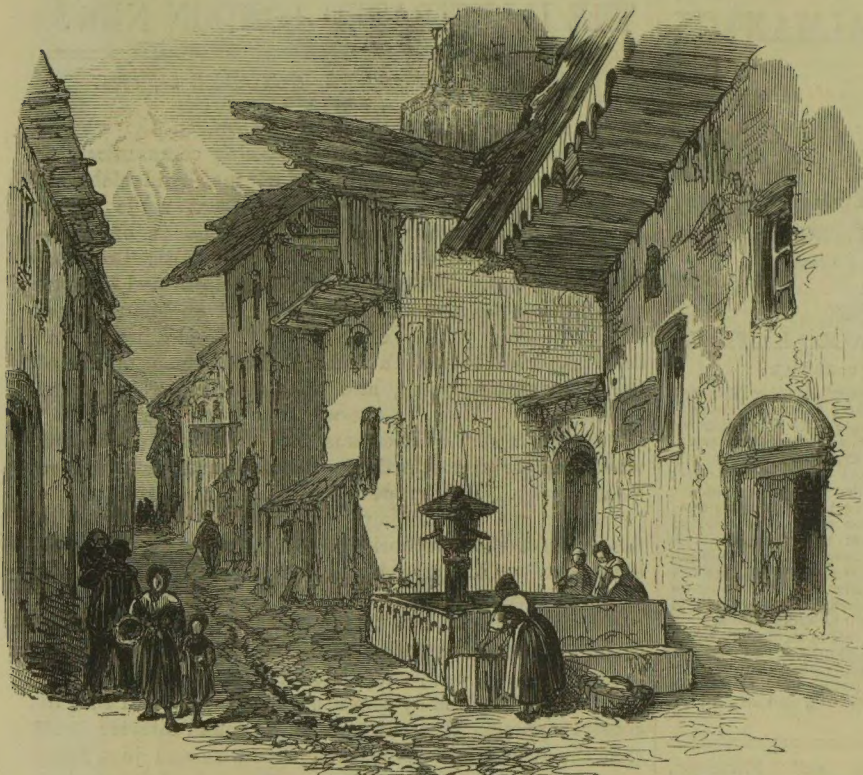


THE DORA VALLEY, NEAR SALBERTRAND.

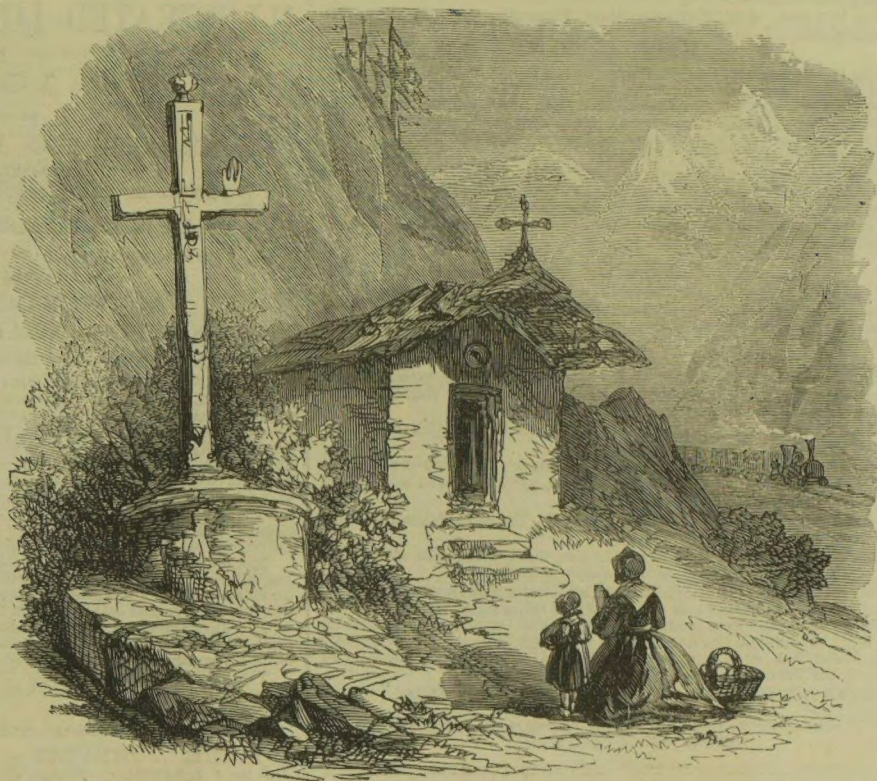


THE DORA VALLEY, NEAR OULX.  
MONT CENIS RAILWAY SCENERY.





MONT CENIS RAILWAY SCENERY: SALBERTRAND.



NEAR OULX.

## THE LATE MR. BLENKIRON.

Death has been terribly busy of late among Turf men of all grades, and during the last few weeks we have lost two or three thoroughly representative characters. Few were better known or more respected than Mr. William Blenkiron, and it is only four months since we saw him, at his last great sale, cheery as ever, though his face bore unmistakable traces of illness, extending open hospitality to all who had the slightest claim to it, and to very many who had none at all, and smiling merrily when Mr. Tattersall remarked, reproachfully—as he did of at least three yearlings in every sale—“What can you be thinking of, gentlemen? Only five hundred for this colt! Why, Mr. Blenkiron considers him about the best he ever bred!” Still, though he was present at both the sales of this year, he had been seriously ill last winter, when his constitution began to break up, and there can be little doubt that all the cares and anxieties necessarily attending such a stud as that at Middle Park aggravated the heart disease from which he suffered. After the second sale, which took place in July, he gradually became worse, and died on Monday, Sept. 25, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Blenkiron was born in Yorkshire, and, abandoning farming, for which he was originally intended, came to London and commenced a large manufacturing business, which is still carried on by his eldest son. Some four-and-twenty years ago he became the owner of a Venison filly named Glance, which, we believe, he took in payment of a bad debt, and she may be said to have laid the foundation of the great Middle Park stud. For three or four years little progress was made; but in 1852 he moved from Dalston, where the Glance filly had been kept in the back garden, to Middle Park, and some half-dozen brood mares were on the books of the establishment, as well as Neasham, who was the first “lord of Eltham.”

We have not space to chronicle the wonderfully rapid rise of the largest and most complete breeding stud ever seen; but some idea will be given of it when we state that in less than twenty years these half-dozen mares had increased more than twenty-fold, and Neasham's place had been taken by some ten or eleven sires of the most fashionable blood, and purchased quite regardless of cost. The first sale at Middle Park took place in 1856, when thirteen yearlings averaged a little over 100 gs.; and 1867 was the best year, for

seventy-seven lots actually made 418 gs. each. This was in the height of the brief “plunging” season, when price was no object with the Marquis of Hastings, and when the Duke of Hamilton and Mr. Chaplin would respectively give 2500 gs. and 2000 gs. for two colts in one afternoon, and then quietly enter their costly purchases in a £1000 sweepstakes. Caracacus was the first famous horse bred by Mr. Blenkiron; and The Rake, Hermit, Marksman, Léonie, Typhoeus, and Bicycle were some of the best that were ever sent out from Eltham. From the lengthy and comprehensive memoir in the *Sporting Life* we learn that “the grand result of all the sales between 1856 and 1871 is that 807 yearlings have made 201,594 gs., or an average of as nearly as possible 250 gs.”

The great Middle Park Plate, to which Mr. Blenkiron added £1000 for four years, will always remain as a testimony of his liberality; and we never heard anyone speak of the kind-hearted Yorkshireman except in those terms of respect which he so well earned by his uniform uprightness and honesty. He leaves a widow and two sons; and it is to be hoped that such an unrivalled stud will be kept together, either by one of them or by a company formed for the purpose.



THE LATE MR. BLENKIRON, OF MIDDLE PARK.



THE LATE MR. JOHN SCOTT.



## BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Lee Road, Lee, S.E., the wife of Francis F. Thorne, of a son.  
On Aug. 27, at Valparaiso, the wife of James Sawers, Esq., of a son.  
On the 16th inst., at Woodside, in the county of Cork, the wife of James H. Cochrane, Esq., of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at 18, Torrington-place, Plymouth, the wife of Charles Rundle, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. David's, Exeter, by the Rev. J. T. Toye, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. A. C. Price, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Clapham, James Campbell, eldest son of William Wemyss Ker, Esq., Langlands, Clapham-park, and of East Grange, Perthshire, to Agnes, fourth daughter of the late William Thornton West, Esq., of Clapham-park, and niece of Richard Thornton West, Esq., of Streatham Hall, Devon. No cards.  
On the 14th inst., at Ballymartle church, by the Rev. J. Stoyte, Rector of Ballymartle and uncle of the bride, William S. F. Feneran, Esq., late Captain 70th Regiment, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Feneran, late 95th Regiment, and 5th Depot Battalion, to Catherine, only daughter of the late John Bleazby, Esq., of Ballynacuna, in the county of Cork.

## DEATHS.

On the 14th ult., at Benlote, near Colombo, Ceylon, on his road home, Nathaniel Westaway, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, son of the late I. N. Westaway, Esq., of St. Heliers, Jersey, aged 29. Friends will please accept this intimation.  
On the 15th inst., at his London residence, 151, Buckingham Palace-road, Richard Young, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex, formerly M.P. for Cambridgeshire, and J.P. for the Isle of Ely and county of Norfolk, in the 63rd year of his age, universally beloved and respected.  
On the 18th inst., at Western House, Brighton, Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., Alderman of London, in his 75th year.  
On Aug. 31, at Roorkee, after a short illness, Charles Eyles, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. Buller, Rector of West Parley, Dorset, aged 26, loved and valued by all around him.  
On the 15th inst., at his residence, the Bank, Margate, Francis William Cobb, in the 85th year of his age.  
On the 18th inst., at South Norwood, Louisa, the beloved wife of Thomas M'Lean, late of the Haymarket, aged 71, deeply regretted.  
On the 16th inst., at Eastbourne-terrace, after some months of acute suffering, Major Basset, of Beaupré, in the county of Glamorgan, late of the 74th Highlanders and 94th Regiment, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, K.H., of the 79th Highlanders and 48th Regiment, nephew of the late Captain Basset, R.A., of Beaupré, and grandson of the late Colonel Basset, also of Beaupré and Windsor Castle.  
On the 9th inst., at Hamburg, William Doubleday, Esq., aged 79.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

SUNDAY, Oct. 22.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.  
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John B. Dyne, M.A., Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. (uncertain); 3 p.m., the Rev. Evan Nepean, M.A., Canon in Residence, Chaplain to the Queen.  
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Benjamin Morgan Cowie, B.D., Minor Canon of St. Paul's. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., Rector of Saltwood. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. A. Munro Mengens, M.A., Assistant Curate of Finsbury.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. H. Montague Butler, B.D., Head Master of Harrow School; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.  
MONDAY, 23.—Assembly of the first Parliament of Great Britain, 1707.  
TUESDAY, 24.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. Crispin and St. Crispianus.  
Battle of Balacava ("Charge of the Six Hundred"), 1854.  
Meeting of the London School Board (discussion on Compulsory Education).  
THURSDAY, 26.—Victor Emmanuel declared King of Italy by Garibaldi, after the battle of the Volturno, 1860.  
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, autumnal election, 12 a.m.  
FRIDAY, 27.—Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.  
SATURDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles. Full moon, 8.14 a.m.  
Harehunting begins.  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 53	9 40	10 26	11 10	11 44	—	0 12
0 37	0 59	1 19	1 36	1 55	2 12	

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.				
October	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.
11	30.185	46.4	42.7	88	7	37.2	55.5	ESE. SE.		100	0.30
12	30.414	42.3	38.8	88	4	31.7	58.7	ESE. SE.		81	0.00
13	30.404	42.4	41.2	96	2	29.9	57.4	SE. SSW.		116	0.00
14	30.188	44.8	41.5	89	2	32.6	57.9	SSW. SSE.		98	0.00
15	—	—	—	—	—	34.0	59.0	SSE. S.		76	0.00
16	29.948	52.4	51.9	88	8	43.2	60.9	S.		130	0.00
17	29.967	57.0	52.6	86	6	50.6	64.6	S.		131	1.35

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected	..	30.194	30.337	30.470	30.235	30.033	29.954	29.978
Temperature of Air	..	46.4	42.3	41.2	41.8	43.2	53.2	52.6
Temperature of Evaporation	..	47.6	40.3	41.8	47.9	49.4	53.2	52.6
Direction of Wind	..	ESE	ESE	SE	S.	SSE	S.	S.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Crumpham success. Free list suspended. MORNING PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY, NOV. 9. Doors open at half-past One, commence at Two. On MONDAY, OCT. 23, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a laughable farce, *THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE*, in which the celebrated Yokes Family will appear. After which will be produced, at a quarter to Eight, a new romantic and spectacular Drama, entitled *REPECCA*, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic scenery by William Beverley. With the following powerful cast:—Mr. Phelps, Messrs. J. B. Howard, E. Rosenhall, J. Dewhurst, W. MacIntyre, B. Egan, W. Seris, S. Dynaby, J. Francis, Delman, Bruton; Miss Neilson, Miss Matthe Reinhardt, Fanny Addison, Kathleen Ryan, &c. Painful Ballet and Grand Tournament, with real horses and 300 auxiliaries, arranged by John Cornack. The overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. C. Levey. To conclude with a new Farce, by Martin Beagher, entitled *No. 6, DUKE-STREET*. Doors open at half-past Six, commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 4s. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Reappearance of Mr. BUCKSTONE as Bob Acres in *THE RIVALS*; also of Miss Amy Sedgwick in *ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER*, written expressly for her by Madison Morton, Esq. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

**ASTLEY'S NEW ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.** Westminster Bridge-road. — Managers and Directors, JOHN and GEORGE SANGER.—This elegant Establishment, NOW OPEN, with a new and original Spectacle, written and arranged by Mr. George Sanger, embracing both Ring and Stage, entitled *THE LAST OF THE RAGE*; or, *the Warrior Women*. With new and beautiful Scenery by Arthur Henderson; elegant Act Drop, by Thomas Rogers; elaborate Properties, by John Rogers. 100 Horses, 100 Amazons in real armour. The great Sensation of the age. Stud and Company, 300. Miss Marie Henderson, Messrs. T. H. Glenney, W. C. Middleton, Walter Edwin, specially engaged, and a new powerful and talented Dramatic Company. The only Amphitheatre in the kingdom. The most elegant Wardrobe in London. The finest display of Hippodramatic Grandeur in the world. Illuminations of 300,000 jets of gas. The largest Stage in this or any other country. Great Equestrian Troupe, selected from the principal Continental, English, and American Circues. Grand Day Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two o'clock. Open every Evening at Seven o'clock. Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s. 6d.; the Great Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Sole Proprietors and Managers, John and George Sanger. FIRST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, at Half-past Two o'clock.—Box-office open from Ten till Four, by Mr. Drysdale.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—Sole Manager, Mr. Shepherd. WATCH AND WAIT. Messrs. Neville, Shepherd, Edgar, Ward, and Murray; Messdames Jones, Edgar, Huddart, and TICKET-OFF-LEAVE MAN. Messrs. Neville, Edgar, Murray, Ward, Messdames Jones, Shepherd, Julia Daly, Edgar. Private Boxes at all the Libraries.

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WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS,

BY E. WEEDON, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1871; Continuation of the Diary of the Franco-Prussian War; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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## LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager,

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN.—THIS EVENING (Oct. 20), BENEFIT and Last Appearance, this season of Miss Isabel Bateman as FANCHETTE, THE WILL O' THE WISP. On Monday, Oct. 23, will be produced for the first time, PICKWICK, by Charles Dickens, adapted and arranged expressly for this Theatre by James Albery. The piece will be produced in four acts, with a remarkable cast of characters, characteristic scenery, costumes, &c. SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Theatre will be CLOSED Saturday Evening, Oct. 21, for the purpose of giving a full-dress rehearsal.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.

More fresh Talent. Novelty succeeds novelty in endless succession. Seventh Appearance of M. Bevan's Wooden-Headed Family. The marvellous Equestrian Antelope and Monkey THIS EVENING—the greatest novelty of the day. The whole of the metropolitan public are invited to witness the performance of this extraordinary and wonderful spectacle. The Brothers Riazar (the new Sensation) nightly greeted with overwhelming applause. They will perform new tricks blindfold and enveloped in a sack. Every artist a star, every horse a picture. Open at Seven; commence at 7.30. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30. Prices 4s., 2s., 1s. 6d., and 1s.; Children under Ten half price. Omnibuses from all parts pass the door.

## HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-

street, W.—Patronised by Royalty and the élite of the United Kingdom. Unqualified Success. Entertainments irresistibly charming. Performances ever varied, ever new, by the incomparable Troupe of Artistes and superb Stud of Fifty Horses.

## HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—Immense Success of

the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. Crowded and delighted audiences. Open at 2; carriages at 4.15. Box-office open daily from Ten till Three.

## HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—THE LORNE LANCERS

on Horseback. The figures accurately danced by eight horses. Also, EVERY EVENING, the great Rope Dancer, John Milton Hengler; W. Bell, J. Lloyd, and Mlle. Maralita, the First Riders of the age; and the extraordinary Leaper, Michael Angelo Myers. Open Every Evening at 7.15. Prices, 6s., 2s., 1s., and 6d.; Children under Ten half price. CHARLES HENGLER, Proprietor.

## ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street.—On MONDAY

AFTERNOON, OCT. 30, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors) will give a SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE in aid of the Relief of the Sufferers by the calculations first at Chicago, on which occasion the total Proceeds of the Performance, free of any deductions whatsoever, will be handed over to the American Committee, under the presidency of General Schenck, United States Ambassador. Messrs. Moore and Burgess have much pleasure in announcing that the Directors of the St. James's Hall Company have, in the most generous manner, granted the free use of the Great Hall; and the whole of the Artistes comprising the Christy Minstrels have volunteered their valuable services on this occasion. Prices of Admission—Fauteuils, 7s. 6d.; Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Two, the Performance to commence at Three. Tickets may be secured at all the West-End Libraries and Music Warehouses; of Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange; Colonel Sanderson, the Langham Hotel; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-

NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the twenty-fifth of the series of Monday Afternoon entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight;

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Seven Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment,

entitled *NEAR RELATIONS*, written by Arthur Sketchley; and *ROM AND JULIET*, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

## GRAND LOAN EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS

DRAWINGS IN WATER COLOURS, at the Gallery of the Institute, 53, PALM-MALL, in aid of the NATIONAL ANTI-CONSUMPTION VENTURE. A most remarkable collection, containing treasures which are rarely to be seen. Open Daily from Ten until Seven. Admission, 1s.

## HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Miss ELIZABETH

NEWMAN begs to announce she will commence her DRAMATIC READINGS on THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26. Tickets, 5s. and 3s. each, of Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Mr. Hall, at the Rooms; and the principal Music-sellers. Admission, 1s.

## TO ISLE OF WIGHT.—INCREASED FACILITIES.

THROUGH TRAIN and BOAT SERVICE, from Victoria, London Bridge, &c., as under:—

		Fast.	a.m.	Fast.	a.m.	Fast.	a.m.	A.	Fast.	Fast.	Fast.
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Victoria ..	Depart ..	6.50	7.45	9.50	11.40	2.0	2.50	4.0	4.55	6.50	
Kensington ..	" ..	7.25	8.33	11.17	1.25	2.45	3.40	3.40	4.17	6.17	
Chelsea ..	" ..	7.30	8.40	11.22	1.29	2.49	3.45	3.45	4.22	6.22	
Clapham Junction ..	" ..	6.59	7.54	9.59	11.49	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.29	6.59	
London Bridge ..	" ..	7.0	8.0	10.0	11.50	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.5	7.0	
Portsmouth ..	Arrive ..	11.55	12.55	2.5	4.50	5.55	6.32	7.29	10.30		
Ryde ..	" ..	10.25	12.40	1.45	2.45	3.40	7.15	7.15	8.5		
Cowes ..	" ..	1.15	1.15	3.5	3.5	7.55	7.55	7.55	—		
Newport ..	" ..	1.55	1.55	3.25	3.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	—		
Southdown ..	" ..	1.34	1.21	2.31	3.48	6.31	8.4	8.4	9.34		
Shanklin ..	" ..	1.40	1.28	2.38	3.55	6.40	8.10	8.10	9.40		
Ventnor ..	" ..	1.32	1.42	2.52	4.0	6.52	8.22	8.22	9.57		

A Cheap Train, Saturdays only.  
Single Tickets for all places in the Isle of Wight are available for two days (to break the journey at Ryde or Cowes), and Return Tickets for four days. By order, J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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Cheap Pleasure Tickets for day trips between Brighton and the attractive places on the South Coast and Isle of Wight.

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**DORÉ GALLERY.**—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871.

There may be more, there may be less, in the curious revelation which is just now producing communications from several distinguished political men and elaborate articles in the press than is at present made clear; but the affair has too much significance of notoriety to be passed over without record. Briefly stated, the case is this. The public has been informed—and it may be that the information has been given at an earlier date than some parties desired—that a sort of union has been projected between a number of statesmen, mostly of the Conservative party, and some of the leaders of the artisan class. How, by-the-way, the word "proletariat," as descriptive of the latter, was slipped into the documents which profess to set forth the terms of amalgamation we do not know. Readers of "Hudibras" are aware that the phrase is one of contempt, and may be interpreted, in the words of the "authorised version," as "fellows of the baser sort." Of course, this was not the meaning of the high contracting parties. But this is a detail. The object of the union is stated to be the discovery, on the part of certain representative members of the upper class, of what the artisans as a body chiefly desire, and the endeavour to obtain this for them by constitutional means. In this, of course, supposing that the superior class had satisfied itself that the demands of the inferior were wise and just, there could be nothing wrong; on the contrary, the design, *prima facie*, is patriotic and philanthropic.

But when we come to set in juxtaposition the names of the peers who were alleged to have joined in this compact and the list of the demands put forward by the artisans it was so obvious that there was a mistake somewhere that we did not need the letters of repudiation which have been drawn forth by the publication and the discussion of the statement. When we found the names of Lords Salisbury, Carnarvon, Derby, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy announced, *inter alia*, as those of the patrons of a scheme for giving every artisan a homestead in pure air, a qualified Commune, the fixing eight hours as the hard-and-fast line, limiting labour of all sorts, severe or easy, and a large establishment of public markets; schools for technical instruction, places of recreation, and the purchase of all the railways, which were to be put on the same footing as the Post Office, the programme seemed to resemble a political squib rather than a serious document. It was evident that there was mystification, and a very few days brought formal, if needless, confirmation of the opinion that every rational man must have formed on the subject. Many of the noblemen and gentlemen wrote, for the most part very curtly, to say that they had done nothing to justify the connecting their names with such a project.

Yet these denials were not so absolute as to entirely efface the belief that the story had some grounds. Of course, the thick-and-thin partisans of Liberalism made very short work of the business, and did so in their own delightful way. Mr. Disraeli had set on his most able political colleagues to make capital out of the discontent which a large mass of the working class is assumed to feel at the acts and neglects of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. If the artisans could be made to feel that the Liberals were their enemies, and were, by holding office, hindering the people's territorial friends from carrying out a mass of social reforms which were dearest to their hearts, the next election might show the Premier at the head of a very much smaller majority than that which he now possesses. Mr. Disraeli himself was, of course, much too wary to let his share in the matter be known, especially as he is not supposed to command the confidence of the millions. But if his adherents could manage to make those millions believe that a Conservative Government would perform all the wonders in the programme, the victory would be won, and then it would be for higher statesmanship to evade in the best conceivable manner any objectionable advances on the path of Communism. To this unhesitating explanation of the situation there were presented certainly a few difficulties, the first being that Lords Salisbury, Carnarvon, and others implicated are about the last men in England to enter into any plan dictated by Mr. Disraeli. We need not dwell upon the fact that Mr. Disraeli is a man who cannot be said to be without talent, and that the coarse device which has been attributed to him is so utterly apart from the general character of his policy that nobody who is not an abject victim to political fanaticism could seriously suppose the member for Bucks would seek to make his way to office by a bungling mixture of impudence and treachery. The eagerness with which, however, such a solution was pounced upon, the readiness with which Mr. Disraeli was impeached, tried, and found guilty, almost prompted another charge nearly as absurd as that made against him—namely, that the whole story had been got up, at a slack time, to afford an excuse for much violent writing against the Opposition and in favour of the Premier.

This, again, we believe to be altogether beside the mark, though we shall not be surprised to discover, when the whole case is laid before us; that there has been some manipulation of documents—or, to put it less harshly,



some confusion—as to the understandings supposed to have been arrived at. We shall probably hear more of this in a few days. At present we incline to the conviction, which is by no means discouraged by the language of some of the noblemen who have written, that the signs of the times, and the success of various movements, have not been lost upon a number of eminent men. They have heard so long the cry that it is social rather than political reform that is needed by the many, that they have been willing to consider what steps can be taken for improving the domestic condition of the artisans; and we have not much doubt that, to a certain extent, there has been recognition of the services of certain interpreters in the confidence of both sides. That the so-called programme is at all genuine we do not believe—that is to say, we believe that it may have been drawn up, perhaps in good faith, by some ardent renovator of the universe, or it may have been drawn up just as a prohibitory price is set upon an exhibited article with which the owner does not intend to part. That there is any real link connecting the peers and the "proletariat" in regard to the scheme we utterly disbelieve; and we feel quite sure that when the leader of her Majesty's Opposition sets himself to devise a plan for "dishing the Liberals" he will work with men who look up to him as their chief, and will give them work which shall not be absolutely discreditable to party honesty and party intellect.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty still suffers, though in a lesser degree, from the recurrence of the rheumatic attacks which have for some weeks past rendered the health of the Queen too delicate to admit of her Majesty joining the family circle at dinner. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, takes occasional drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

On Tuesday week Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle. Later in the evening Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice were present at a gillies' ball, given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie.

On Thursday week the Queen drove to Braemar, returning via the Lion's Face. General Blumenthal left Balmoral.

On Saturday last Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Arthur, and the Lord Chancellor dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice were present at Divine service performed in the castle by the Rev. Dr. Flint, of St. Andrew's. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Flint officiated. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh visited her Majesty.

On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Queen at the castle. In the evening her Majesty gave a ball to the tenantry and servants upon the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates. The Queen was present for a short time, but, in consequence of enduring much suffering, her Majesty was carried into the room in an invalid-chair. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice were present at the ball.

Prince Arthur and Prince Louis of Hesse have passed much of their time deerstalking and shooting.

Sir Thomas Biddulph has arrived, and Colonel Ponsonby has left, the castle.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, proceeded to Aboyne Castle, on Wednesday week, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly. Their Royal Highnesses had good sport, partridge-shooting on the Muir of Dess and Drumguisk. On the following day the Royal party shot over the grounds adjacent to the castle. The sportsmen were joined by a party of ladies from the castle at luncheon, near the Old Gardens. In the evening a grand ball was given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly in honour of the Royal visitors. Dancing took place in a spacious marquee erected at the back of the castle. The Princes left Aboyne the next morning, on a visit to Mr. McKenzie, at Glennuick, and in the evening drove to Alt-na-Guithasach, where their Royal Highnesses passed the night, with Prince Arthur and Prince Louis of Hesse, who had arrived from Balmoral. On Saturday their Royal Highnesses passed the day deerstalking, but found little sport. On the same day Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales left Abergeldie Castle for Marlborough House, where their Royal Highnesses arrived on Sunday. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales left Abergeldie for Drumlanrig Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. Their Royal Highnesses posted to Ballater, and travelled thence by special train, via Aberdeen and Perth, to Stirling, where the Royal travellers partook of tea, after which the journey was continued to Thornhill, where the Earl of Dalkeith received the Prince and Princess, and accompanied them to the castle. A guard of honour of the Thornhill and Penpont volunteers was in attendance at the station, and the town was illuminated and decorated with a handsome triumphal arch. The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive at Marlborough House early in the week. Their Royal Highnesses will leave town for Scarborough on the 30th inst.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and Prince Arthur have arrived at Inverary Castle.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Floors Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe.

Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg have arrived in town.

The Emperor Napoleon has arrived at Bath from Torquay.

The Duchess of Somerset has arrived at Brown's Hotel.

The Duchess Dowager of Beaufort has arrived at her residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at their residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, from Homburg.

The Marquis of Bute left Donington Park, on Monday, for Exton Park, the seat of the Earl of Gainsborough.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer left Hawarden Castle, on Monday, for Dublin.

Lord Dufferin is to be created an Earl.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addison, John Aspinall, to be Curate of Cottingham.  
Algar, H.; Rector of Barnardiston, Suffolk.  
Armstrong, John Echlin; Vicar of Llanstadwell, Pembrokeshire.  
Bonsey, W.; Vicar of Corfe, Taunton.  
Browne, Henry Joy; Vicar of St. James's, Selby.  
Bull, A. N.; Chaplain to the Earl of Kingston.  
Cornwall, John; Vicar of Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk.  
Craig, Allen Tudor; Incumbent of the Marboef Church, Paris.  
Cumming, Joseph; Rector of Graveley, Herts.  
Elwyn, Richard; Prebendary of North Newbald.  
Fell, George Hunter; Vicar of East Worlham.  
Foxton, G. F. H.; Perpetual Curate of Drove End, Gedney, Lincolnshire.  
Gandy, Richard Norris; Vicar of St. Gregory's, Canterbury.  
Gathercole, M. A.; Curate of Southwick, Oundle.  
Guest, Thomas Hill; Rector of St. Mark's, Hulme.  
Haslam, W.; Rector of Little Missenden, Bucks.  
Hayne, R.; Rural Dean of Ardley, Essex.  
Hill, Charles Gray; Rector of Warboys, Hunts.  
Hill, Edward; Rector of Wisford Magna, Salisbury.  
Kempe, T. C.; Rector of Western Colville, Cambridgeshire.  
Lodge, John; Vicar of Culpho, Suffolk.  
Lowndes, Charles; Chaplain of Bucks County Lunatic Asylum at Stone.  
Luxmore, John Reddaway; Perpetual Curate of Sheldon, Derbyshire.  
Mee, John; Vicar of Westbourne.  
Milton, Arthur Tennant; Vicar of Weston.  
Moore, R. Stephen; Curate-in-Charge, the Abbey Church, Selby, Yorkshire.  
Morgan, W. Leigh; Rector of Llanmaes, Glamorganshire.  
Parker, W. H.; Vicar of Fair Oak, Hants.  
Percival, J.; Head Master of Clifton College; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.  
Phillips, G. W.; Chaplain of the South Metropolitan Cemetery, Norwood.  
Pillington, Charles Henry; Vicar of Owslebury, Hants.  
Pilkington, N. G.; Vicar of Bedford, Middlesex.  
Price, Lewis; Rector of Pakefield, Suffolk.  
Procter, George Allen; Vicar of Smanell-with-Hatherden, Hants.  
Roxby, Edmund Lally; Vicar of Aldershot, Hants.  
Salman, James S.; Curate of Lastingham; Rector of Full Sutton, York.  
Selwyn, John Richardson, Curate; Vicar of St. George's, Wolverhampton.  
Smith, G. N.; Incumbent of All Saints', Yeovil Marsh.  
Snowdon, James; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Richmond.  
Stephens, Lawrence Johnstone; Vicar of Long Houghton, Northumberland.  
Stock, E. P.; Rector of Windermere; Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.  
Stokes, Hudleston; Vicar of Newtown, Isle of Wight.  
Sturges, Arthur, Curate of Wargrave; Vicar of Kidmore, Henley-on-Thames.  
Sutcliffe, William; Perpetual Curate of Musbury.  
Tapson, R.; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, South Lyncomb, Bath.  
Tredinnick, G. N.; Incumbent of St. John's Chapel-of-Ease, Devonport.  
Vernon, I. R.; Curate of Streatham, Surrey.  
Villiers, W. R.; Vicar of Boston Spa, Yorkshire.  
Whiting, J. Scott; Rector of Llanwenarth, near Abergavenny.  
Wingfield, Charles Lee, Rector of Welwyn; Rural Dean.  
Wood, Thomas; Rector of Grimoldby, Lincolnshire.

The first Synod representing the diocese of Salisbury is fixed to be held on Nov. 14, at Salisbury—Bishop Moberly presiding.

The rural deanery of Oxford has been conferred upon the Rev. William West Jones, B.D., Fellow of St. John's, Oxford.

On Tuesday the installation of Dr. Church, the Dean of St. Paul's, in succession to the late Dr. Mansel, took place, in the presence of a numerous congregation.

The Revisers of the New Testament met on Tuesday, at the Jerusalem Chamber, for their thirteenth session. Eighteen members were present. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company sat seven hours, and completed the revision of the 11th chapter of St. Mark's Gospel.

On Monday afternoon a statue of the late Dean Alford was publicly unveiled in the niche of the west front of the cathedral at Canterbury. It has been subscribed for and erected by the Canterbury Harmonic Union, of which the late Dean was both founder and president. Dean Payne Smith and the other members of the cathedral chapter were present. The memorial is placed next to the statue of Erasmus.

The Bishop of Rochester preached, on the 6th inst., at the reopening of the parish Church of St. Andrew, Hornchurch, after a complete restoration by Mr. E. Lee, architect, at a cost of £2200. Towards this sum Mr. B. Gooch, churchwarden, contributed £200; Messrs. Coope, Wagner, and T. Helme, each £100. Mr. Bearblock gave the oak benches, and Mrs. Fry the oak lectern.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, on Tuesday, at the ceremony of opening Archbishop Sumner's Memorial Schools, which adjoin St. Philip's Church, Kennington-road, Lambeth. His Grace, in addressing the meeting, said the schools had two objects—one to consist in keeping alive among them the memory of a truly good man, the other to forward that work which was very near to his heart—the education of the poor in this parish of Lambeth.

The parishioners of St. Mary's, Dover, have abandoned the right, which they have exercised from time immemorial, of choosing their own pastor by a popular vote. With the scenes at Bilston fresh in their memory, and the recollection of unpleasant occurrences amongst themselves, the parishioners have given up their exceptional franchise without much difficulty. They voted, by 370 against 142, that future nominations to the living should be made by three trustees, who should consist of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, and the Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Watford parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was reopened on Thursday week. Eighteen months ago the restoration of the exterior was undertaken by a committee of gentlemen convened by the Hon. R. Capel; and the work, intrusted to Messrs Gibson Brothers, of Southall, under Mr. J. T. Christopher, as architect, has been carried out in the most satisfactory manner. The church dates from an early period. Several coloured windows have been presented, a handsome reredos has been erected, and a magnificent font has been placed at the west end. In addition to the above, a fine organ has been built by Messrs. Walker. At the morning service the Bishop of Rochester preached. The cost of restoration has been upwards of £5000, exclusive of the expense of the reredos, font, and organ.

At the sitting of the Church Congress at Nottingham, yesterday week, amongst the subjects discussed were the duty of the Establishment in reference to the moral state of society, the causes tending to its corruption, and the means of improvement. Papers were read by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham; the Rev. W. Farrer, the Head Master of Marlborough College; the Rev. Prebendary Harold, and the Rev. Dr. Butler. The congress was brought to a close in the evening with a conversation given by the Mayor, Mr. John Manning, in the Mechanics' Hall. More than 2200 guests were present at the final meeting of the congress, which was held during the evening. Leeds was chosen as the place of meeting in 1872. The Bishop of Lincoln said the hospitality of the Mayor and of the whole town of Nottingham had been princely. The Mayor is a Nonconformist.

The Bishop of Ripon, on Thursday week, consecrated the new Church of St. Mary, at Mirfield, in the West Riding. The edifice has been erected from the designs of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, R.A., and is one of the most costly, as it is perhaps one of the most substantial, that has been erected for many years past in the West Riding. It is built in the Early English style of architecture, and has involved an outlay of £25,000. This splendid church owes its origin to a legacy of £3000 left for a peal of bells some twenty years ago by Mr. Lee, a native of Mirfield. The appropriation of the legacy involved the erection of a church tower, which was done at a

cost of £6000, by the family of the late Mr. Ingham; and the new and magnificent church, as a substitute for the old and inadequate parish church, was subsequently added to this tower of 140 ft., which contains the bells provided by Mr. Lee's legacy, and a clock of great size, and presenting three dials.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### OXFORD.

The Vice-Chancellor has nominated the following deputies for the ensuing year:—The Rector of Exeter, the President of Magdalen, the Warden of All Souls, and the Warden of New.

Mr. R. S. Wilson, Fellow of Brasenose, and Mr. S. J. Fremantle, Senior Student of Christ Church, have been appointed Masters of the Schools for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. D. Allen, Demy of Magdalen, has been elected Clerical Fellow of that society. Mr. Allen obtained a first class in Classics in Trinity Term, 1869, and took a second in the Final Classical School in Trinity Term, 1871.

Mr. W. W. Fisher, B.A., Post Master of Merton, has been elected Natural Science Fellow of Corpus. He took a first class in Natural Science in Trinity Term, 1870. Mr. Childs, scholar of Merton, was honourably mentioned.

The vacant scholarships at Lincoln were, on Friday last, awarded as follows:—C. A. Bayly, Foundationer, St. Andrew's College, Bradford; E. H. Donkin, Eton College; A. C. Jackson, Somersetshire College; O. A. Archer, High School, Southampton; G. H. Williams, Magdalen College School; and E. M. Lynch, University College, London.

Mr. Moscardi, from Somersetshire College, Bath, has been elected mathematical scholar on the Finney foundation at Worcester, open *pro hac vice*, and Mr. White, from the Liverpool Institute, exhibitioner.

The vacant scholarships at Jesus were awarded as follow:—Open Classical Scholarships.—(1) Mr. William Turner, from Cowbridge School. Welsh Classical Scholarships.—(2) Messrs. Alfred G. Edwards (3), T. Lloyd Williams (4), and John Williams, commoners of Jesus College; and (5) Mr. Clement Davidson, from Ruthin School. Welsh Mathematical Scholarship.—(6) Mr. T. Babington Jones, commoner of Jesus College. There were upwards of twenty candidates.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

The Council of the Senate, on Monday, elected the following trustees of schools under the new Act:—Eton, R. Burn, M.A., Trinity; Harrow, B. F. Westcott, D.D., Trinity, Regius Professor of Divinity; Rugby, W. H. Bateson, D.D., Master of St. John's; Shrewsbury, B. H. Kennedy, D.D., St. John's, Regius Professor of Greek; Charterhouse, R. C. Jebb, M.A., Trinity, Public Orator.

The Rev. J. B. Pearson and the Rev. A. T. Chapman have been elected joint Tutors of Emmanuel. Mr. Pearson was late and Mr. Chapman formerly Assistant Tutor.

The following have been elected Scholars of Sidney Sussex:—Classical—A. W. N. Adams, King Edward's School, Birmingham; and A. Benson, Giggleswick School. Mathematical—F. T. Bickley, Sherborne School; A. Monro, Merchant Taylors' School; and J. Postlethwaite, Rossall. Johnson Scholar—A. C. Shelby and T. Holmes.

The undermentioned have been elected Foundation Scholars of Queens':—Third Year—Ring, to a scholarship of £30 per annum; Second Year—F. R. Smith, £30; First Year—Hammond, £60; Williams, £60; Fyfe, £50; Niven, £50; Stamford, £30; J. L. Jones, £20. Minor Scholars previously elected—Davis, £60; Stottard, £40; Poynter, £40; Mitchell, £30.

The Masters and Fellows of Trinity have, during the last four years, been making substantial alterations in the college chapel. Enlargement and improvement have been made in the parts assigned for the use of the undergraduates. An appeal has been made to the members for contributions, in order to place stained glass in the windows of the chapel, and for the purpose of decorating the walls and roof. A sum of between £4000 and £5000 will be required. A committee has been formed to collect subscriptions.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Roberts, of the English Presbyterian Church, London, has been appointed to the vacant Chair of Humanity in the University of St. Andrew's.

St. Augustine's College had, last month, the good fortune to receive a legacy of £1000, duty free, for the endowment of an exhibition for the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, or, failing such, for any other. The exhibition will be named after the benevolent lady who founded it, Mrs. Clarge, widow of a former Archdeacon of Sarum. The Warden will be glad to receive the names of candidates.

Dr. Blyth, one of the masters at Bedford, has been elected an honorary member of the Universal Academy of Roman Citizens (University of Rome).

### "KEPT IN."

It is no paradox to affirm that it is often the best compliment you can pay an artist to say very little of his work; and the compliment is certainly well deserved in the case of this pleasant picture by M. Julius Geertz, of a scene of German peasant family life. The pencil here can well afford to dispense with the pen—indeed, there is nothing left for the latter. Even without the title one could not fail to guess the crime with which the father is taxing the late-returning schoolboy; and the justice of the accusation is confessed in the boy's downcast, shamefaced look. He has already had to pay a penalty for ill-learned lessons; and a further punishment is, perhaps, in store: the bread and water set at his vacant place at the table may be all that he has to expect for dinner to-day. His judges, however, are not of the most unrelenting, and grandmother, very possibly in collusion with others of the family, will assuredly take pity on him by-and-by. To-morrow the road to learning may be easier; but if not, why, how many a dunce of the village has not in time proved its brightest ornaments!

The United Kingdom Alliance held its annual meeting, on Tuesday, in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. Mr. John Whitworth presided. The treasurer's balance-sheet showed that the receipts for the year amounted to £17,142, and the expenditure to £13,948. It was resolved that, in order to carry on the agitation for a Permissive Bill with greater vigour, a guarantee fund of £100,000, to be subscribed in equal instalments during the next five years, should be raised. During the meeting three subscriptions of £5000 each were announced; there was a subscription of £2000; and seven persons gave £1000 each. Altogether nearly £40,000 was subscribed during the day. The evening meeting in the large room of the Free Trade Hall was very crowded, and many people had to go away for want of room. Archdeacon Sandford presided, and the meeting was addressed by Archbishop Manning, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., the Rev. William Arthur, and others. Archbishop Manning spoke with great earnestness in favour of the principles of the Alliance, and was loudly cheered.





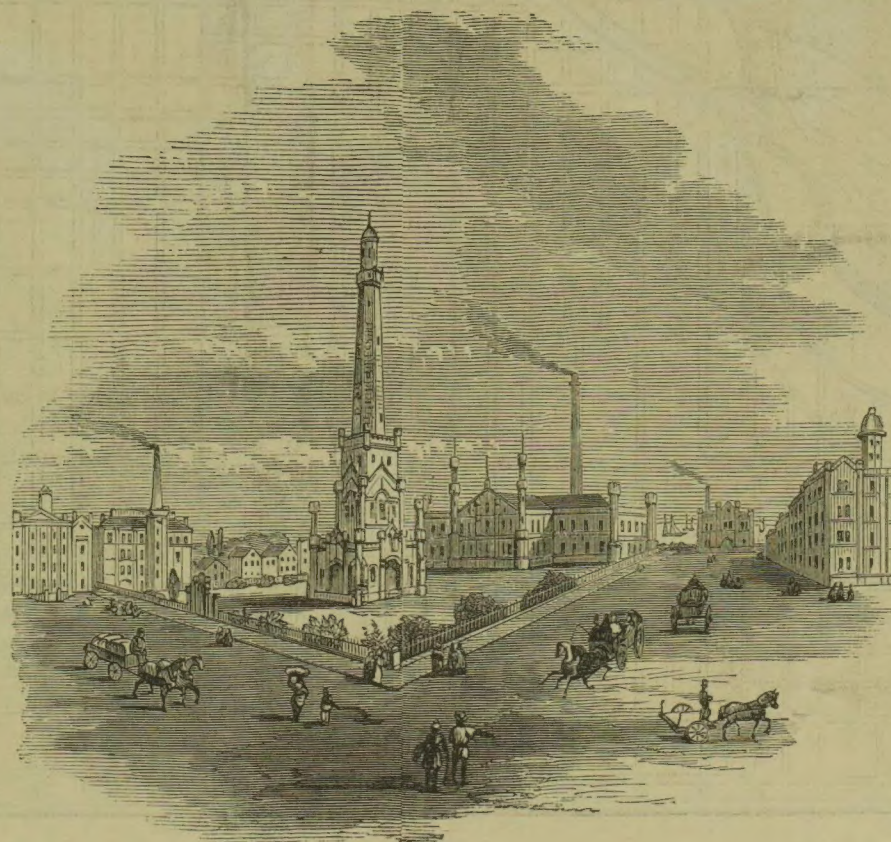




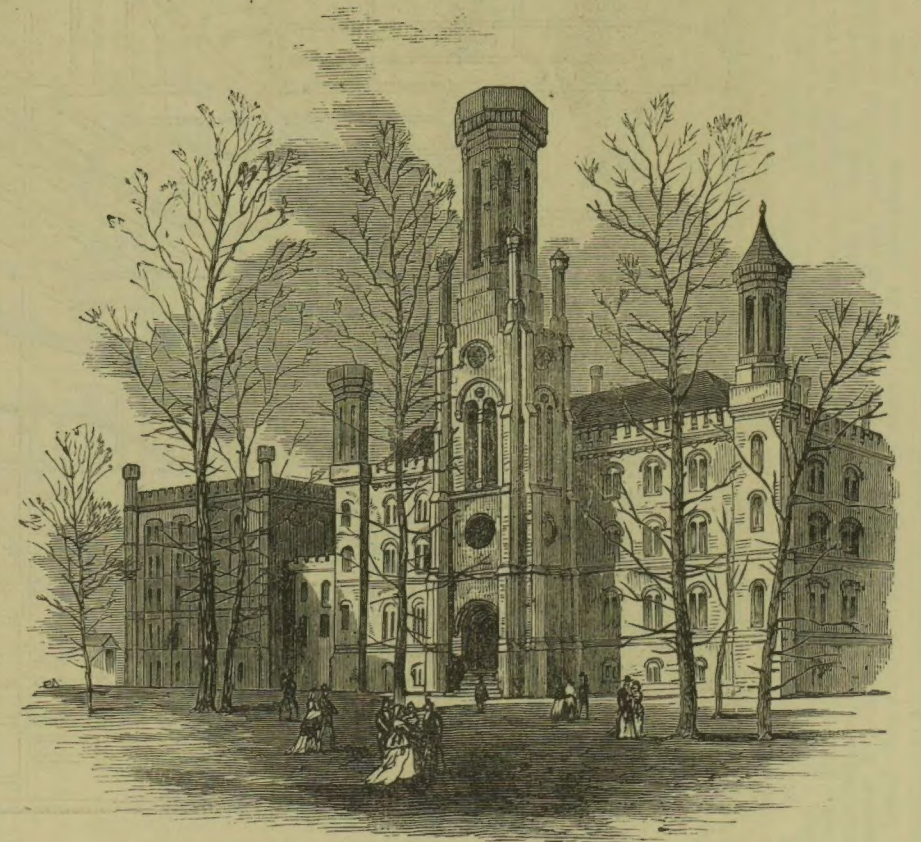
VIEW OF CHICAGO, FROM LAKE MICHIGAN.



THE COURTHOUSE.

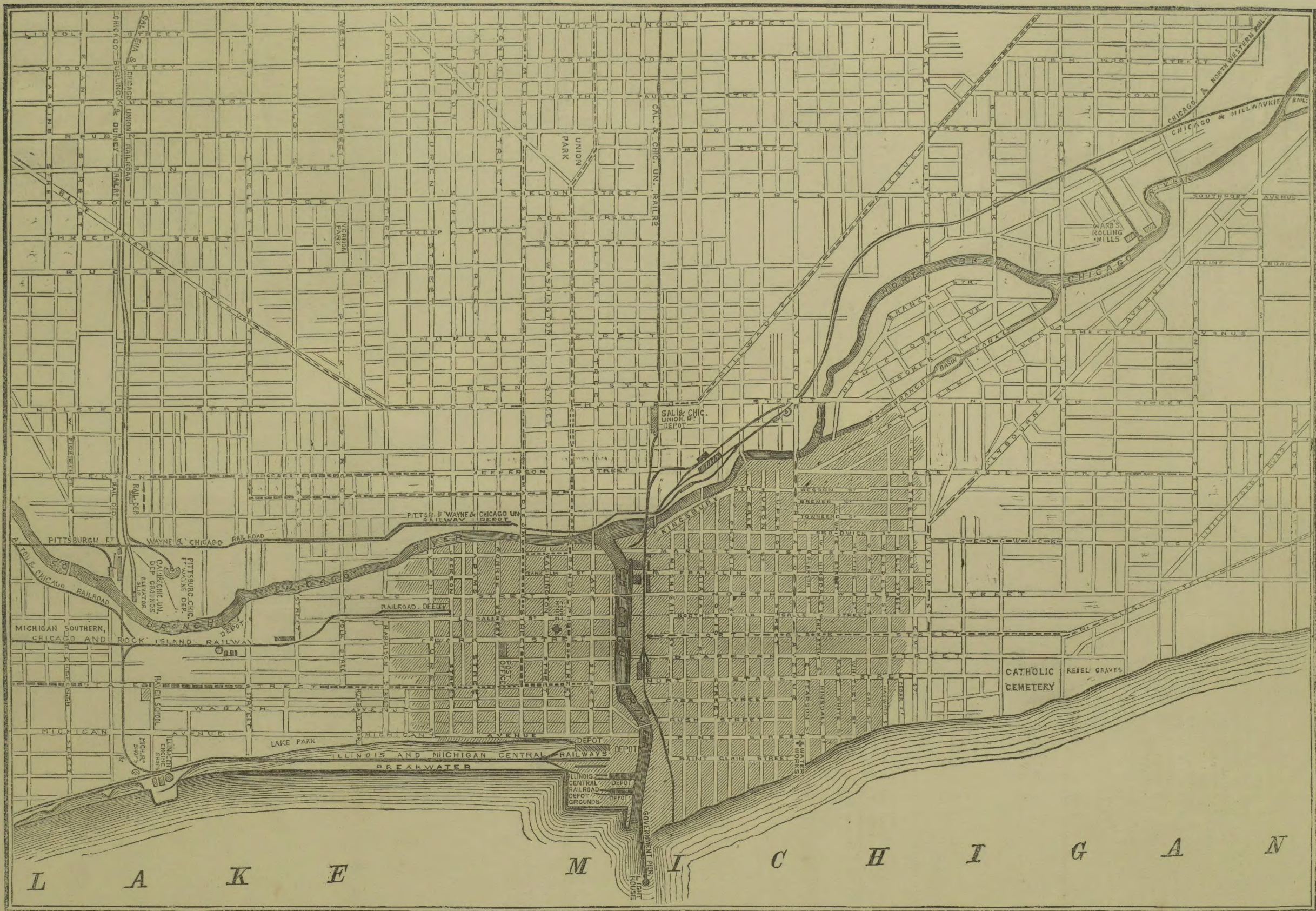


THE WATERWORKS.  
THE GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO.



THE UNIVERSITY.





PLAN OF CHICAGO, SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE.



## CHICAGO AND THE GREAT FIRE.

The fire which destroyed, last week, the best part of one of the greatest commercial cities in the world is still the most engrossing topic of news. Telegraphic reports by the Atlantic submarine cable inform us of the extent of this disaster; but we must wait a few days yet for a complete description and narrative. In the meantime, it is convenient to look at the state of Chicago as it was before the fire; and the Illustrations engraved for this Number of our Journal will be viewed with a melancholy interest, as representing what has perished, though affording wonderful proofs of the energy and resources of Western America. Chicago, which began its existence as a town but forty years ago, on the swampy, south-western shore of Lake Michigan, contained, till the fire, a population of 300,000 souls. It had the largest export trade in grain and other provisions, and was the most bustling place of mercantile activity in the whole continent, not excepting New York. Its enterprise was shown not only in the rapid acquisition of private wealth, but in magnificent public institutions and local improvements. Some of these may here be noticed; but we have to speak, first, of the history of its foundation, and the marvellously quick growth of its prosperity, within the memory of persons not much past the middle age of life.

The situation of Chicago, nearly a thousand miles from the open sea—that is, from the ocean—but at the head of inland navigation by the vast fresh-water seas of the Western Continent, is singularly favourable to trade of a peculiar kind. It was evidently destined to become the shipping port of the vast amount of agricultural produce raised in the fertile plains which spread far on both the banks of the Mississippi, north of the junctions of the Missouri and the Ohio with that river. The States of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, are capable of yielding enormous quantities of corn and meat, besides fruits and other useful commodities. Their soil is fertile and unincumbered by forests; their climate is healthy, and suitable to the growing of wheat and maize and to the rearing of cattle or swine. They are traversed by many rivers, canals, roads, and railways, giving easy access to Lake Michigan. The preference of Chicago for the chief port of this traffic was recommended by the curious formation here of a natural harbour, which consists of the union of two small rivers, each 12 ft. or 15 ft. deep, a mile above their joint outlet into the inland sea. These streams, called the North and the South Branch of the Chicago River, flowing through a low flat country from their sources, at a very short distance, would seem quite unimportant on the map, but for the accommodation they give to shipping in that part of their channels which lies just inside their common mouth, where their waters enter Lake Michigan.

Chicago, however—which name signifies, in the language of the savage Indians, nothing better than "Skunk's Hole," was known only to the wandering fur-hunter at the beginning of this century. The United States Government then purchased of the Indians a tract of land here six miles square, and caused a block-house to be built, which was called Fort Dearborn, for the protection of the fur-traders. The first man who settled here, in 1804, was John Kinzie, from Detroit or St. Joseph. During the short war, in 1812, between Great Britain and the United States, the fort was abandoned and demolished. The store of provisions and clothing was given away to the Indians, but the commandant refused to let them have the gunpowder or the brandy, which he poured into the lake. The savages were angry at this disappointment; they set upon the retreating garrison and settlers, who were cruelly massacred. After the close of the war, in 1816, the fort was substantially rebuilt. Settlers came to the place again; in 1830 there were twelve houses at Chicago, with a population of nearly one hundred whites, half-breeds, and Indians. The first permanent dwellers, unconnected with the fur trade and its defence, were brought here by the plan of connecting the great chain of lakes with the Mississippi. As early as 1814 the Illinois and Michigan Canal was projected; but it was not till 1829 that an official surveyor, James Thompson, proceeded to form the canal and to lay out a town near Fort Dearborn. The only white residents then were John Kinzie; his son-in-law, Dr. Woolcott, Indian agent; and a few traders living in log cabins west of the river. The first map, from Mr. Thompson's official survey, bears date Aug. 3, 1830. The population was then 170, including the Indians. The first religious services on record were held during the following winter in the fort, conducted by Mark Noble, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first tax list and first treasurer's report date in the year 1832; the first street being also then laid out, and the first Sunday school begun, attended by thirteen children. The first postmaster was appointed in 1833, and on Nov. 26 of the same year the first newspaper was started, the *Democrat*, edited by John Calhoun. It was in August of the same year that the great event occurred of the incorporation of Chicago as a town, with a board of trustees. Not till March, 1837, was a formal city charter granted, when the first municipal election was held, and W. B. Ogden chosen as Mayor. The first State Census, taken on July 1 of that year, showed 3989 whites, of whom 518 were under five years of age; 77 coloured; and 104 sailors belonging to vessels owned in the port; making a total of 4170. Outside the fort there were about one hundred houses, mostly log huts. One of the primitive "frame buildings" was still to be seen, in Monroe-street, till the other day. Fort Dearborn was garrisoned until 1832, when it served as a refuge for above 700 persons during an inroad of hostile Indians upon the settlers in Northern Illinois. The Indians being routed, and their chief, Black Hawk, taken prisoner, the whites remained in undisputed possession of the territory. The Indians were removed beyond the Missouri river, farther west, in 1835, and in 1837 the fort was finally abandoned as no longer necessary. Its site is now a public ground called Dearborn Park.

Thirty-four years is the age of Chicago as a city. Melbourne, in Australia, is still younger, and is a wonderful instance of quick growth. But Chicago was twice as big as Melbourne. Its population in 1840 was 4853; in 1843, it was 7580; in 1845, it was 12,000; in 1847, it was 16,850; in 1850, it was nearly 30,000; in 1855, it was 80,000; in 1860, it was 110,000, approaching the size of Hull or Bristol; in 1865, it had increased to 178,539, or more than the population of Edinburgh; and in 1870 Chicago had 299,227 inhabitants, being in a fair way to rival Glasgow and Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, if its progress had continued ten years longer. The whole State of Illinois contains a population of two millions and a half.

From the last "Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago" (the thirteenth report, 1871) we take a few extracts, showing the commercial growth and prosperity of the city. The receipts of wheat for the year 1870 were 17,394,409 bushels, being 500,000 bushels in excess of 1869, and the largest quantity received in any year. Of corn or maize the receipts were 20,189,775 bushels; of oats, 10,472,000 bushels; of rye, 1,093,500; of barley, 3,335,653 bushels. Of the Indian corn most was for home consumption, a considerable quantity being also used for distilling. Of hogs the number received, alive or dressed, was 1,953,372. The receipts of cattle were 532,964 head. The latter branch of the provision trade is

diminishing, many cattle being now slaughtered by the packers at Kansas city and other places nearer the pasturage grounds. The produce of the forest, in form of timber or of shingles, wool and hides, and spirit known by the trade name of "highwines," forms a large portion of the commerce of Chicago. The production of "highwines" was about seven millions of gallons, very little of which was exported.

The traffic of Chicago, as a place of export from the interior, is supplied by twelve main lines of railway, with which forty railroads are directly connected, and by the Illinois Canal and river, which communicate with the Mississippi. Its first great staple of trade is grain, which was stored in immense granaries, called "elevators." Seventeen of these warehouses received from various railroads and canals, and had capacity of storage for above eleven million and a half bushels of grain. One of them stored 1,600,000 bushels, and the storing capacity of three others was 1,250,000 bushels. The Chicago Board of Trade has stringent rules for the inspection, weighing, and transfer of grain. Produce of nearly the same value from many different sources was stored in the same elevator, just as in the warehouses of the London Docks. The grain was stored for twenty days, giving the owners a certificate of quality. The certificates and samples were exhibited, and lots were sold by auction, every day at noon, in the Change Hall of the Board of Trade. The closing prices of the day at Mark-lane could always be proclaimed at Chicago by that hour, owing to the difference of astronomical time between the two longitudes. The commercial operations here carried on were of enormous magnitude, and of a highly speculative character.

The next great trade of Chicago is the curing and packing of pork, in which it far exceeds Cincinnati, on the Ohio. The statistics show that, in 1870, the number of hogs dressed in Chicago was 688,141—about twice as many as those in Cincinnati, formerly the chief mart of this trade. The same trade is carried on at St. Louis, in Missouri; Louisville, in Kentucky; Milwaukee, in Wisconsin; St. Joseph, in Missouri; and Keokuk, in Iowa; the whole number of hogs dressed or cured in the Mississippi Valley last year was 2,500,000. At Chicago there were about fifty firms engaged in this business. They had immense live-stock yards, as well as curing and packing establishments. The Great Union Stock-yards covered a space of 345 acres, with accommodation for nearly 120,000 animals—cattle, hogs, and sheep. There were said to be in these yards 31 miles of drainage, 7 miles of streets and alleys, 3 miles of water-troughs, 10 miles of food-troughs, 2300 gates, 1500 open pens, and 800 covered pens. In the construction 22,000,000 ft. of timber were used, at a cost of 1,675,000 dols. The water was supplied by an artesian well 1100 ft. in depth. These stock-yards were four miles south of the city.

The land on which the city stands, as well as the surrounding country, is flat, and, with several exceptional districts, comparatively uninviting. The sluggish river meanders through it in two branches, emptying itself into the lake. The mouth and a portion of the channel having been deepened, an excellent and commodious harbour has been obtained. A pier, projecting some distance into the lake, has been constructed, at the end of which stands a lighthouse. The wharfrage extends thirty miles along the banks of the river; all the bridges were drawbridges, opened or shut by machinery in a few seconds.

The flatness of the ground rendered any thorough scheme of drainage almost impossible, but the energetic inhabitants soon overcame the disadvantage. This was accomplished by no less difficult an undertaking than the raising of the entire business portion of the city from three to eight feet above its former level. This elevation, although small, is sufficient for the purposes required. The site at present forms a gently-inclined plain, the ground in the western part, three miles from the water, being from 15 ft. to 18 ft. high. As in most American towns, Chicago was laid out in rectangular blocks, with streets extending nearly north and south, and east and west. The streets, built with extreme regularity, were usually about 80 ft. wide. They were paved with wooden blocks, Nicholson's patent, which has been adopted in many other American cities. It is found more serviceable and durable than stone blocks or macadamised roads, provided the filling and pressing of the subsoil be carefully done. The side walks of the main streets at Chicago were stone, but the largest part of the city had still only plank side walks. Probably not more than 30 miles out of above 600 of side walk or foot pavement were stone. Fifteen years ago there were only about 150 miles of side walk, all plank. The whole of the city, and for miles out, was traversed by horse railways, of which above 50 miles were laid, with about 150 cars, employing 550 men and 900 horses. Another peculiarity of Chicago was the method, frequently adopted, of moving houses, large brick or stone buildings, from one site to another by means of rollers.

The southern and western quarters of the city, it appears from the plan, contained about 500 streets, avenues, and alleys; and when it is remembered that these included the public buildings—many of the most superb character, being built with marble fronts—and all the business portion of the city, some idea of the loss may be conceived. These public buildings were very numerous and costly for a new town. To indicate a few:—The Opera House cost 450,000 dols.; the University, 210,000 dols.; the Dearborn Observatory and Theological Seminary, 100,000 dols.; the Lake Forest University, University of St. Mary of the Lake, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Academy of Sciences, and Historical Society's library of 85,000 volumes, numerous theatres, the Custom House, Post Office and Chamber of Commerce, 500,000 dols.; the Court House, the Armoury, and several magnificent hotels and railway stations and depôts. These do not include the churches, schools, and newspaper offices, many of which cost from 100,000 dols. to 175,000 dols., nor about sixty halls, of various sizes, which were used as lecture, concert, and assembly rooms. Some of these, it is hoped, may still remain, but the great majority stood in the southern portion of the city. In addition to beautifying and shading their streets with rows of trees, as in Madison Avenue, the inhabitants of Chicago also possessed several fine public parks and gardens. The principal of these are Dearborn, Union, Jefferson, and Lincoln Parks, and the Esplanade.

The city waterworks, supplying about twenty million gallons daily for 25,000 houses, were ingeniously contrived and constructed. In order to obtain a pure supply from the lake at the nearest distance possible, a shaft was sunk near the shore to the depth of 70 ft. A tunnel 5 ft. 2 in. in height, and 5 ft. wide (being thus nearly circular), was then driven beneath the lake for a distance of two miles, where pure water was reached. The shafts were constructed of timber, and the tunnel of brick. On the top of the lake shaft, locally known as the "Crib," a lighthouse is perched. The entire cost was about 1,000,000 dols. The water is pumped by powerful engines into several reservoirs throughout the city; but within a few days before the fire happened complaints appeared in the newspapers of the deficient supply. This was explained to be owing to the fact that two of the largest engines were undergoing repair, so that now the failure of the "waterworks" can be readily understood. Even supposing the engines to have been in perfect

order, the supply could not have been great; while, had the engine-houses been either destroyed or inaccessible, the city would be left almost entirely at the mercy of the fire. Many of the houses, too, as well as the footways, were constructed of wood; and the fire, having thus obtained a footing, would be difficult or almost impossible to extinguish. This was illustrated by another conflagration a few years ago, when the whole of the magnificent block of buildings on Wabash-avenue, corner of Washington-street, known as "Drake's Block," was demolished. There was an arrangement of fire-signals to be communicated by telegraph to the signal-room in the lofty tower of the City Hall.

The people of Chicago are mostly native Americans, but with Irish, German and Norwegian colonies, who inhabit different quarters. There were 200 churches, or other places of religious worship—Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Congregational, with five Jewish synagogues. The public schools, under one management, were extremely well conducted, giving instruction to 40,000 children. The University stands in the suburbs, on a site given by the late Senator S. A. Douglas, to whose memory a monument is erected overlooking the lake. This University was founded in 1855, and the buildings commenced in 1858. The main central building was completed in 1868, at a cost of 110,000 dols. Attached to the University is an observatory, the cost of building which was 30,000 dols. The chief feature is an octagonal tower, containing, among other valuable instruments, the Clarke telescope. This instrument had been ordered by a Louisiana college, but not being taken, on account of the war, was secured for Chicago. It is a magnificent instrument, the focal length of object-glass being 23 ft., and the aperture of the object-glass 18½ in.; the diameter of the declination circle is 30 in., that of the hour circle is 22 in. The circles are read by two microscopes each, the hour circle to seconds of time, and the declination circle to ten seconds of space. The possession of this refracting telescope has obtained for Chicago the honour of taking part in the new survey of the heavens and catalogue of the stars, the formation of which is divided among four or five of the chief observatories in the world.

The Prince of Wales visited Chicago in September, 1860 accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, General Bruce, and his suite. His Royal Highness lodged a day or two at the Richmond House Hotel, and went round the city inspecting its wonders. A vivid description of the aspect of Chicago at that time is given by Mr. Nicholas Woods, the *Times'* special correspondent, who travelled in the Prince's train. He says:—

"If any reader can imagine how Manchester would look with its blocks of warehouses built of white stone, marble, or red brick, and highly decorated; between each two or three blocks a little pile of wooden huts, like travelling-caravans taken off their wheels; hotels, designed to resemble palaces, scattered all among the rows of buildings; very wide streets and wooden sidewalks, with rough stumps of pine-trees set along the roads in all directions to carry telegraph-wires—if he can imagine these things, with all the aids of glowing colours, and active, commercial, bustling city life; picturing, too, the whole city on the banks of an inland sea, like Lake Michigan, with bridges, canals, and wharves, and crowds of shipping, he can then form a fair idea of what Chicago is. It is an extraordinary mixture of the Parisian boulevards, the best shops of Regent-street, the best terraces of Bayswater, the stately stores of the New York Broadway, with the shanties of the backwoods. It is like something that one has seen elsewhere; yet, as a city, it is like nothing but itself under the sun."

The above description was written eleven years ago; but more recent books of travel, such as "Reminiscences of America," by two Englishmen (published by Sampson Low and Co.), give some interesting particulars of Chicago.

The fire broke out on Sunday week, in the evening. It was caused by a boy taking a kerosene oil lamp into a stable, to milk a cow, and the cow kicking over the lamp, which set fire to her straw litter. The city was reported, by telegraph, before the fire was quite subdued, to have been "burnt from Lake to river on the north side, and nearly the same on the south side, but on the west side not much." It appears that the burnt district covers and includes all the below-named streets from Chicago Avenue, north side, to Van Buren-street, south side. Beginning on the north side with the streets running east and west from the lake to the north branch of Chicago River, those entirely destroyed are Chicago Avenue, Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kinzie, and North Water streets.

The streets running north and south, or parallel with the Lake front, burned from Chicago Avenue to the main river, are as follow, beginning at the Lake:—Seneca, St. Clair, Pine, Rush, Cass, Wolcott, North Dearborn, North Clark, North La Salle, North Wells, North Franklin, North Market, Sedgwick, Townsend, Bremer, Kingsbury, Wesson, Lawabee, and Roberts streets.

Upon the south side, which is the great business centre, the streets known to be destroyed from the main river southwards to Van Buren-street are as follow, beginning at the river:—South Water, Baker, Haddock, Lake, Conch, Benton, Randolph, Court place, Washington, Calhoun-place, Madison, Monroe, Marble-place, Adams, Quincey, Jackson, and Van Buren streets. The streets running north and south, or parallel with the Lake front, destroyed are as follow, beginning at the Lake:—Grounds and depôts of the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincey Railroads, and the depôt known as "Union Depôt." Then Central Avenue, Michigan Avenue, Dearborn Avenue, Wabash Avenue, State-street, Dearborn-street, Clark-street, La Salle-street, Wells-street, and Franklin and Market streets; while Third and Fourth Avenues, below Van Buren-street, have suffered more or less.

On the west side, West Water and North Canal streets are gone. The great grain elevators which fringed the north and south branches of the river are burned.

This burnt district includes on the north side the city waterworks, the great breweries of Sands and Co., Sill and Co., and others, where several hundred Englishmen earned support for their families; Rush Medical College, the depôts of the Chicago and North-Western and of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway, besides a number of grain elevators of the largest size. The loss of shipping must also have been immense, as the course of the fire cut off all chance of escape into the lake.

On the south side the depôts of the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, Michigan Southern, and Rock Island Railroads must all be destroyed; all the great hotels, every bank and banking-house, every insurance office, the theatres, Crosby's Opera-House, the Court-house, the Board of Trade Buildings, the largest and costliest of the churches, every newspaper-office, including the magnificent *Tribune* building; while the *Post*, *Times*, *Journal*, and *Republican* offices were large and valuable buildings.

It is reckoned that 70,000 people are deprived of the shelter of their homes. At least 250 lives were lost in the fire. Several plunderers were seized and hanged.





THE TRINKHALLE AND SEA AT HOMBURG.



## THE HOMBURG SPA.

The descriptive notices of Hombourg which accompanied the illustrations of the scenes on the Kursaal Terrace and in the Hall of Rouge-et-Noir, published in the two last Numbers of this Journal, will have made the untravelled reader sufficiently acquainted with that place of fashionable resort. Idlers in search of excitement go there for the sake of the gambling-tables, at which they spend two or three hours every night. Invalids in quest of a restorative for their impaired health are not less regular in attending the spa for their daily draught of the medicinal water, an hour before breakfast every morning. It is to be hoped that they find this custom more beneficial than the other. The illustration presented this week in our two-page Engraving shows the aspect and attire of the crowd frequenting the Trinkhalle, or Pump-room, of Hombourg. Here are the young and old, the refined and vulgar, the strong and sickly, but not the poor; for this is no healing Pool of Siloam for those most in need of relief and least able to pay for it. There is much to be said, no doubt, concerning the salutary effects of different springs, which contain various solutions of the muriates and carbonates of lime, soda, or magnesia, or the oxides or sulphates of iron and other metals; the former being good for bathing, the latter for drinking. Both sorts are found abundantly accessible in these famous German watering-places—Hombourg, Wiesbaden, Ems, and Schwalbach—which are most agreeably situated amidst the picturesque scenery of the Taunus mountains or the Lahn valley. But it is probable that the change of air, the change of scene, the simpler habits of life (if people are wise), the early rising and retiring, the walking or riding exercise, and the lighter fare of the Continental cuisine, may do them as much good as the alkali, or the sulphate, or whatever other chemical ingredient is perceptible in the mineral waters of the place. By all means, let those who do not feel well at home, and who cannot put their faith in mere fresh air and wholesome diet, with sea-bathing in summer, go to any spa that is recommended by competent physicians for their complaints. Hombourg, like our Tunbridge Wells and Harrogate, may still be frequented by a throng of visitors when the gaming-house is shut, as it will be, after the season of 1872, by a law of the New German Empire.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have heard few additional particulars of interest respecting the Cesarewitch and the Middle Park Plate. It seems, however, to be generally agreed that Laburnum ought to have won the latter race. No particular reason is given for this opinion, though of course we are told that "Maidment came too late," &c. This may or may not be the case; but we should fancy that that exemplary and painstaking jockey knows how to ride far better than his critics can teach him. It is pretty certain that Laburnum will make a better three-year-old than his conqueror, for Prince Charlie has shown incipient symptoms of roaring; still, he has a very high turn of speed, and about the most tremendous stride we ever saw, which stood him in good stead in the final struggle. Another hundred yards would have secured Baron Rothschild a decisive victory, for Prince Charlie had evidently reached the extreme length of his tether, while Laburnum was finishing with great determination. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is not surprising that the latter figures at 8 to 1 for the Derby, while three times that price can be obtained about the former.

The opening race on Thursday fell to Noyre Tauren, and his performance, though by no means grand, showed that he ought to have done better in the great event on Tuesday. He beat Rose of Athol easily at 12lb., which was about equivalent to putting Lord Aylesford's filly in the Cesarewitch at 6st. 12lb., at which weight she would have found plenty of backers and must have nearly won. The Bretby Stakes resulted in a match between Madge Wildfire and Highland Fling, and, in spite of the bold front shown by the latter in the Middle Park Plate, she had no chance with Mr. Bowes's filly. Mr. Payne was too much for Admiral Rous in a match, and then came the Newmarket Oaks, in which Hannah, with a 7lb. penalty, sustained a decisive defeat from both Verdure and Veranda, who ran a desperate race home and finished in the order named. The Leger winner did not look herself, and seemed short of work; but, on looking back at her nine previous performances, it will be noticed that, though she has never been beaten when meeting her opponents on even terms, she has, with one exception, invariably suffered defeat when carrying a penalty. This is easily accounted for by the fact that she is a small, light-framed mare, by no means adapted for racing under heavy weights. The Newmarket Derby and the Prendergast Stakes were the only races of importance on the last day of the meeting. In the latter Nuneham and Helmet met on about the same terms as in the Middle Park Plate, and their running in that race was confirmed, for the former scored a very clever three-lengths' victory, and it is plain that some great mistake was made in Helmet's trial. The appearance of Henry, the favourite for the Cambridgeshire, in the Newmarket Derby excited great interest, and with slight odds on him he won in such style that he was actually backed down to 7 to 2 for the last great handicap of the season. The lot behind him were certainly moderate; but no horse, however bad the company, can do more than win in a canter; and had not Ringwood, who was third in the Leger, run so very badly in the Doncaster Stakes, we should esteem the victory of Mr. Lombard's colt even more highly. We regret to say that it has been found necessary to scratch Jack Spigot for all his engagements; so the great sweepstakes, which is fixed for the Friday of the Houghton week, is reduced to a match between Favonius and Sterling.

The first South Lancashire coursing meeting, in spite of being favoured with lovely weather, was hardly so successful as usual, for, owing to the recent heavy rains, a great part of the best ground was flooded, and the root crops were very forward. Some very fair puppies contested the South Lancashire Derby, which fell to Flying Robin by Patent—Barmad, which beat Cherie by Bridgwater—Greek Slave in the final spin. The South Lancashire Oaks secured more nominations than the Derby, and was won by Flower, a daughter of Ewesdale and Mayflower. Nothing of much note contested the Scarisbrick Cup (in which the gallant little Bab at the Bowster scored a double victory; and it was divided between Fancy Sally and Lion Heart. "With a start," 10 to 1 has been taken about Master M'Grath for the Waterloo Cup, and we hear that there is every probability that the triple winner will appear in the slips for the fifth time.

Both the English crews have now returned from America, and as, from one accident or another, their meetings in that country were thoroughly unsatisfactory, it is only natural that a match should have been made between them. They are to row, on Nov. 22, on the Tyne, from the High-Level Bridge to Leamington Point. They are to start by consent, and the carrying a coxswain is optional—two points which we should like to see altered, as both crews should meet on precisely equal terms.

## MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday afternoon—the third of the present series—offered a feature of special interest, in the performance of the two versions of Mendelssohn's characteristic overture, "Hebriden." The tour which the composer made in Scotland in 1829—being then just twenty years old—exercised the strongest influence on the imagination of the young composer; and the results were soon afterwards gloriously evidenced in several compositions, conspicuous among which are the symphony in A minor, which he himself called the "Scotch Symphony," and the overture just alluded to. Saturday's double performance of this work, first in its earliest state, and then as it was given forth by Mendelssohn with his revision and alteration, afforded a notable illustration of his known almost fastidious care and labour in the moulding and finishing of his principal works. His scrupulous and severe self-criticism stood in remarkable contrast to the marvellous fluency and readiness of his productive powers, among the many examples of which latter characteristic may be cited one of the pieces included in Saturday's programme—the "Serenade and Allegro Gioioso," for pianoforte, with orchestral accompaniment, of which he says, writing on April 2, 1838: "I resolved to compose a rondo, not one single note of which was written the morning of the day before yesterday, but which I am to play this evening with the orchestra, and have rehearsed this morning." Another extraordinary instance of the power just alluded to is the overture to "Ruy Blas," which was produced with almost equal speed.

The first draught of the overture, "The Isles of Fingal," seems to have been very unsatisfactory to its composer, as may be gathered from his own depreciatory criticisms in his letters. In this early shape it would appear not to have been performed, having been withheld by Mendelssohn until recast by him in 1832, as only it has hitherto been known to the public. Had there been no second version the first would have been hailed as a wondrous musical picture, glowing with poetical romanticism, and wrought with consummate art and power; but a hearing of the second working of the same ideas makes manifest those wondrous perceptions of balance, completeness, and perfect fusion which only a combination of genius and high-art training can arrive at. The overture as it now stands is a condensation of its predecessor, a large portion of the middle part, especially objected to by its composer, having been expunged; its omission giving now the impression that it was out of place. Some few additional incidental passages and several felicitous changes in the instrumentation—all the result of but few touches of the pen—have rendered this overture one of the finest "tone-pictures" in the whole range of musical art. It brings to our imagination all the grand influences of northern romanticism—lowering clouds, surging waves, wailing winds, rocks, and caverns. Besides the pianoforte piece already mentioned, Herr Pauer played the last of the seven characteristic pieces, op. 7, and the sixth prelude and fugue from op. 35, all with admirable style and execution. The miscellaneous portion of Saturday's programme comprised Beethoven's first symphony (in C major) and vocal pieces by Madame De Meric-Lablache, Miss Dalmaine, and Mr. Vernon Rigby. The concert commenced with the overture to "Cymbeline," in tribute to its recently-deceased composer, Mr. Cipriani Potter.

As stated last week, Mr. Mapleson's short season of Italian opera will commence, on the 30th inst., at Covent Garden Theatre. His programme (issued since that announcement was made) promises well for the variety and interest of the performances, notwithstanding the brief period they will occupy. Two singers are to appear here for the first time—Signor Tesséman (tenor) and Signor Stefano (bass), other members of the company being mostly artists who appeared during Mr. Mapleson's previous season of her Majesty's opera at Drury Lane Theatre. The vocalists announced, in addition to the new comers above named, are Mlles. Titiens, Marimon, Colombo, Fernandez, Bauermeister; Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Signori Fancelli, Vizzani, Rinaldini, Prudenza, and Mr. W. Morgan; Signori Agnesi, Foli, Borella, Mendioroz, Caravoglia, Antonucci, Casaboni, and Zeboli. The band and chorus are to be those of Her Majesty's Opera; Signor Li Calsi is named as musical director and conductor, and Mr. F. H. Cowen as "maestro al piano." The repertoire will comprise many classical and popular works which proved attractive during the past season, and Flotow's new opera, "L'Ombra," then promised, is to be given, with Mlle. Marimon as the heroine—her illnesses during the summer having prevented its production at that time.

The performances of the Royal National Opera company, at the St. James's Theatre, have offered nothing calling for special comment since our last notice. On and from Monday next the establishment is to be transferred to the Standard Theatre.

The first public use of the Alexandra Palace for musical purposes is announced for this (Saturday) afternoon, when "The Messiah" is to be given there.

## THE THEATRES.

A new comedietta, by Mr. W. R. Stow, was produced at the Vaudeville on Saturday last. It is entitled "Autumn Manœuvres," and is intended to be apropos of the military exercises lately gone through in Hampshire. As a mere trifle it may pass muster, but it makes no claim to special merit; yet the dialogue is not without humour, and frequently excited the risibility of the audience. There is an analogy between love and war, inasmuch as all is fair in both, and it is this analogy which the author has not unsuccessfully endeavoured to work out. Prudence (Miss T. Lavis), sister of Colonel Walter Fibrbright (Mr. C. Fenton), loses no time in practising on Captain Plungerton (Mr. Lyn Rayne), on a visit to her brother, and in love with Mabel, his daughter (Miss Walters). Mabel, in her own defence, coalesces with Mr. Deputy Controller Balmyside (Mr. Stephens), whose jealousy is kindled by the conduct of Prudence. They resolve to provoke the jealousy of the Captain in turn, and perpetrate some extravagant love scenes. They succeed in rendering both Plungerton and Prudence very uneasy. Mabel plays off her tricks on the Controller, whose incapacity is of a whimsical sort, and sends Prudence to him. The pair of course quarrel, and of course are reconciled, while Mabel pairs off with the Captain. The interest of such a piece is slender, and the curtain did not fall to unmixed applause.

A revival of Shakespeare's "King John" has taken place at the Alfred, Marylebone, and Mr. Pennington is engaged for the title rôle. Mr. Harcourt himself, who is the manager of the house, undertakes the part of Falconbridge, and his wife that of Lady Constance. New scenery has been provided, with new costumes and appointments. The experiment deserves public encouragement.

On Monday morning the brigantine Ruth, laden with petroleum, caught fire off Erith, and both ship and cargo were destroyed. The fire was accompanied by an explosion, in which the mate and three of the crew were seriously injured.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNTAERL.

The Right Hon. Sir Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham-Quin, Earl of Dunraven and Mountaerl, Viscount Mountaerl and Adare, and Baron Adare, in the Peerage of Ireland; Baron Kenry, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; a Baronet of Ireland, and a Knight of St. Patrick, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Limerick, and a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, died at Great Malvern, on the 6th inst. His Lordship was born May 19, 1812, the eldest son of Windham Henry, second Earl of Dunraven and Mountaerl, by Caroline, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire, and was the representative of the O'Quins, of Munster, one of the few families of Celtic origin in the Irish Peerage. His extensive property in Wales came to him from his mother, the great heiress of the Wyndhams of Dunraven. From 1837 to 1850 he sat in Parliament, as Lord Adare, for the county of Glamorgan, and in the latter year succeeded his father in his peerage honours. He married, first, Aug. 18, 1836, Augusta, third daughter of the late Thomas Goold, Esq., Master in Chancery; and, secondly, Jan. 27, 1870, Anne, daughter of the late Henry Lambert, Esq., of Carnagh, M.P. for the county of Wexford. By the former, who died Nov. 22, 1866, he leaves one son, Windham Thomas, Viscount Adare, now fourth Earl of Dunraven and Mountaerl, born Feb. 12, 1841, who married, April 29, 1869, Florence Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Charles Lennox Kerr; and four surviving daughters—viz., Lady Augusta, wife of Arthur P. Vivian, Esq.; Lady Mary, wife of Arthur H. Smith-Barry, Esq., M.P.; Lady Edith, and Lady Emily. Lord Dunraven was essentially an Irishman, deeply versed in the literature and archaeology of his country; a lover and patron of everything Irish, a resident landlord, and an amiable and accomplished gentleman. His beautiful manor-house of Adare, and the old monastic ruins which surround it, and which he restored to religious and educational purposes, are the chief ornaments of the county of Limerick. His Celtic and Mediæval learning, and his antiquarian studies, were widely known and appreciated; and to his Lordship Montalembert dedicated one of the volumes of "The Monks of the West" in a Latin inscription, gracefully referring to the ancestry, the personal worth, and the varied attainments of the Earl. Lord Dunraven was the author of "Memorials of Adare," and at the period of his death was directing his investigations to the subject of Irish Crosses.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR J. F. BURGEOYNE, BART.

Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.O.B., K.C.S.I., F.R.S., D.C.L., Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, First Class of the Medjidie, Constable of the Tower of London, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, and Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Royal Engineers, died, on the 7th inst., at his residence, 5, Pembroke-square. He was born July 24, 1782. His father was the Right Hon. John Burgoyne, who commanded the forces in America in 1777, and, more successful in dramatic literature than in arms, was the author of several popular plays. His grandfather was no less a personage than Charles James Fox.

After passing some time at Eton, young Burgoyne entered the Royal Engineers in 1798, and commenced that brilliant professional career which has earned for him from the Emperor Napoleon III. the designation of "the Moltke of England." Soon after the date of his first commission he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and, after taking part in the blockade of Malta, the capture of Valetta, the capture of Alexandria, and the siege of Rosetta, he joined the army under Sir John Moore, and served in Sweden and Portugal, including the famous retreat on Corunna. Subsequently, attached to the Duke of Wellington's army, he was at most of the important affairs in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, including Badajoz, Salamanca, Nive, St. Sebastian (wounded), Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle, for which engagements he had the medals and clasps. In 1814 he was appointed Commanding Engineer of the expedition to New Orleans. He afterwards held the office of chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; but in 1854, at the outbreak of the Crimean War, he was selected for the important post of Lieutenant-General on the Staff, being second in command. For his eminent services there he received the medal and clasps for Sebastopol, Balaclava, and Inkermann; was created a Baronet March 18, 1856, and was made a General. In 1868 he received the Field Marshal's bâton. Sir John Burgoyne married, Jan. 31, 1821, Charlotte, daughter and coheiress of Colonel Hugh Rose, of Holme, Nairnshire, by whom he had, with seven daughters, an only son, Captain Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, R.N., V.O., who was drowned, in September, 1870, whilst in command of H.M.S. Captain. As Sir John and his son, Captain Burgoyne (who married Evelyn Laura, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart.), have left no male issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct. Sir John's surviving daughters and coheiresses are Margaret Anne, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Wrottesley, R.E.; Selina Henrietta, unmarried; Caroline Mary, widow of Major George Montagu Stopford, R.E.; Elizabeth Montagu, wife of Edward Sebastian Woodhouse, Esq.; and Emily Georgina, married, Aug. 23, 1860, to the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon, Minister of Portland Chapel, Southampton. Two of Sir John's daughters are dead—viz., Anne Maria, wife of William Knottesford Gretton, Esq., and Charlotte Arthur.

The funeral of Field Marshal Burgoyne took place, on Tuesday, in the little chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the precincts of the Tower. The funeral procession moved from the residence of the deceased, in Pembroke-square, at ten o'clock, and reached the Tower about twelve. Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales were represented in the procession, and there was a large attendance of military officers, but there was no military display till the funeral reached the Tower, when it was joined by the 21st Fusiliers and by about 500 of the Royal Engineers. We intend to illustrate the funeral ceremony in our next Number.

A Portrait of Sir J. F. Burgoyne was given in the Number of this Journal for April 28, 1866.



SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, BART.

Sir William Scott, sixth Baronet of Ancrum, in the county of Roxburgh, died on the 12th inst. He was born July 26, 1803, the only son of Sir John Scott, Bart. (whom he succeeded in 1814), by Hannah, his wife, daughter of William Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, in the county of Stirling. Having been educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Sir William served for some time in the 2nd Life Guards. He sat in Parliament for Roxburghshire from 1829-30, and from 1859-70, in the Liberal interest, and was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county. He married, in 1828, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of David Anderson, Esq., of Balgay, in the county of Forfar, by whom he leaves, with three daughters, four sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir William Monteath Scott, seventh Baronet of Ancrum, was born 1829, and married, Jan. 17, 1861, Amelia Murray, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Thomas Monteath Douglas, K.C.B., of Douglas Lupton and Stonebyres, in the county of Lanark, by whom he has an only daughter, Constance Emily

SIR F. G. MOON, BART.

Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., of Portman-square, Middlesex, J.P. for Westminster, Middlesex, and London, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, died on the 13th inst., at his marine residence, Brighton. He was born in 1796, the youngest son of Mr. Christopher Moon. A man of remarkable taste and judgment, possessed also of great energy, perseverance, and industry, he made for himself, as a print publisher, not only a fortune, but a position in the world. Through Messrs. Hurst, Robinson, and Co., whose business he purchased, he became the successor of the well-known art-patron, Old Boydell. He was connected also with the firm of "Moon, Boys, and Graves," carrying on at the same time his own business in the City, where he reproduced some of the finest works of Sir D. Wilkie, Sir C. Eastlake, Sir E. Landseer, D. Roberts, S. Prout, C. R. Leslie, and others, and became associated with some of the most eminent men in art and literature of the day. In 1843 he was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex; in 1844, Alderman of Portsoken ward; and in 1854, Lord Mayor. During the tenure of the civic chair he had the honour of receiving at Guildhall, in April, 1855, the Emperor and Empress of the French, and in recognition had a baronetcy conferred upon him. He married, in 1818, Anne, daughter of Mr. John Chancellor, and by her (who died in 1870) had four sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest is the present Rev. Sir Edward Graham Moon, second Baronet, M.A., Oxford, born in 1825, who married, in 1851, Ellen, daughter of Alderman Thomas Sidney, and has issue.

SIR HUGH HILL.

The Hon. Sir Hugh Hill, Knight, formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, died on the 12th inst., at the Royal Crescent Hotel, Brighton. He was born in 1802, the son of the late James Hill, Esq., of Craig, in the county of Cork, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Hugh Norcott, Esq., of Springfield, in the same county. Having received his education at Trinity College, Dublin (where he graduated B.A. in 1821), he commenced his professional career, in 1827, as a special pleader. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Northern Circuit. In 1851 he obtained his silk gown, became a bencher of his inn the following year, and in 1858 was appointed a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, when he received the honour of knighthood. He retired in 1861. Sir Hugh married, 1831, Audrey Georgiana Anne, daughter of Richard Holden Webb, Esq.

SIR HENRY HARRINGTON.

Sir Henry Byng Harrington, K.C.S.I., died suddenly, at 70, Oxford-terrace, on the 7th inst. He was born in 1808, the eldest son of Henry Hawes Harrington, Esq., of Madras, by Martha, his wife, daughter of Captain Robert Nicholl, 87th Regiment. In 1824 he entered the Bengal military service of the Hon. East India Company, and was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtপুর, 1825. In 1828 he was transferred to the civil service and, having filled several minor offices, was constituted an additional member of the Council, and became subsequently a member of the Supreme Council. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of India in 1863, which post he resigned in 1865, and the following year he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir Henry married, in 1829, Sarah Anne Russell, daughter of Robert Moseley Thomas, Esq.

MR. JOHN DALTON.

John Dalton, Esq., of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Lincoln, whose death has just occurred, was born May 20, 1813, the eldest son of John Dalton, Esq., of the above-mentioned places, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of R. Lodge, Esq. Mr. Dalton was at one time in the 1st Royal Dragoons, and was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of York. He married, Aug. 30, 1842, Georgiana Isabella, daughter of Colonel Henry Tower, and granddaughter of Christopher Tower, Esq., of Weald Hall, Essex, by whom he leaves, with daughters, an only son and successor, John Dalton, Esq., Lieutenant 4th Dragoon Guards. The family of Dalton has been long established in the county of York. Sir William Dalton, Knight, held the offices of Recorder of York and Attorney-General to the Court at that city, temp. James I. He was the direct ancestor of the gentleman whose death we record.

MR. SHERIFF YOUNG.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Richard Young, the newly-elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex. Mr. Young was elected to the office by the livery at Midsummer, but ill-health prevented him from attending at Guildhall to be sworn in on Sept. 28, and the election consequently became void. He was, however, re-elected and sworn in on Friday last, and on that occasion he had to be carried to the hustings on a chair. The exertion of going to Guildhall and his detention there may have accelerated his death, inasmuch as he was seized with another attack of his malady almost immediately upon his return home, from the effects of which he never rallied. He died, on Sunday evening, at his residence, Buckingham Palace-road. From the *City Press* we learn that Mr. Young was born in 1809, at Scarning, Norfolk, and has enjoyed a

large and varied experience of public life. He was an alderman of the borough of Wisbech, where he five times consecutively filled the office of mayor. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Norfolk, the Isle of Ely, and the borough of Wisbech. He represented Cambridgeshire in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, prior to the last general election. Mr. Young was a liveryman of the Fruiterers' and Loriners' Companies. He carried on business as a merchant and ship-owner in Austinfriars. He was also largely connected with railway enterprise, being a director of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and chairman of the Peterborough, Wisbech, and Sutton Railway Companies. Mr. Young married, in 1833, the only daughter of Mr. James Pear, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A., Queen's-square, Bath.—1. The address of the Acock's-green Chess Club, is "near Birmingham." 2. We have repeatedly stated that we cannot reply to questions by post. W. H. D., Pembroke Docks, and others.—The solution of Problem 1410 should have been sent in time for the list.

BRISQUE.—We are ignorant of the game.

CONTRIBUTORS OF CHESS PROBLEMS, &c., should be good enough to bear in mind that it is quite useless to send diagrams unless the sender's name and the solution of the problem are attached to the diagram. We have received half a dozen problems this week, the authors of which have sent their names, no doubt; but as these are not attached to the diagrams we are unable to distinguish the paternity.

RUBRA.—We have no opportunity of referring the question to the author, at the moment, but believe the problem to be quite correct. You have evidently not half exhausted White's resources. If 2 B to K 6th will not do, try 2 R to K 2nd.

H. T. LEIGH.—The game has some good points, but the allies play very loosely.

H. W. P., SECRETARY, RAMO, and Others, asking where "Acock's-green" is situated.—See notice above to "H. A." Yes; it was silly to give such an address, not one person in fifty thousand ever having heard of such a place.

DE G. R.—Many thanks; but self-mate problems are inadmissible.

MATHEMATICS.—We have read, with pleasure, your system of Chess notation, but we cannot think it preferable to that in use among us. It is certainly more concise, and, if Chess openings and games were written only for experienced players, conciseness would be a most important element in a system of notation; but the greater number of Chess readers are not experienced, and that which is expressive is of more importance and infinitely more agreeable to them than the most concise system which can be devised.

C. W., Walsworth.—Such positions are not "problems," and the examiners' time should not be taken up in considering such compositions.

H. TIVENDALL.—No 1 is very good. No 2 is clever, though less so than its companion. They are both marked for insertion.

F. R. LEIGH.—Too simple. It may be solved also by 2 R checks, &c.

J. S. ROSEMARY, Douglas.—It is perfectly correct, and, although too simple for publication, affords promise that the author will soon contribute something entitled to insertion.

G. E. R., Inverness.—It is somewhat too easy.

I. L.—Yes; you have answered the examiners' objection as to the "cross problem" satisfactorily. The chief objection, however, remains. The position is neither pleasing nor instructive.

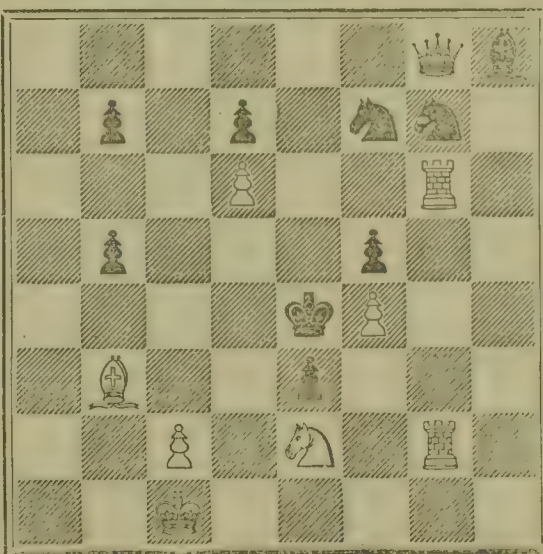
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO 1411 has been received from Nimrod—J. H.—Li Calsi—I. Woods—L. W. Canterbury—M. A.—Lionel—Platon—Elbury—George—R. S.—F. R. A.—Belville—G. Murray—A. Z.—Finchett—Drax—Percy—Maid Marian—C. W.—F. N.—Peggy—F. R.—Major H.—Preston—R. T.—Oliver—Charley—Big Ben—Hinko—J. K.—N.—Bulder—Mirand—Ferdinando—B. and A. de Gograz—J. P.—Medicus—Philax—Andra—J. Souden—C. W. H.—Felix—H. P.—Grammont—Portinax—D. D.—Sam—Mercator—Prinsep—W. G.—F. Tom Manly—Jerry—Will-o-the-Wisp—Gregory—J. Maxwell—B. P. K.—and Rowland and Oliver.

\* \* \* The South London Amateur Chess Club will be glad to play any other amateur club a game by correspondence. Address Mr. C. Wilson, 9, Ann's-buildings, Aylebury-street, Walworth, S.E.

PROBLEM NO. 1443.

By Mr. W. COATES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN GLASGOW.

The subjoined Game is one of fourteen played simultaneously by Mr. ROSENTHAL in the Glasgow Chess Club during his recent tour in Scotland.—(French Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal).	WHITE (Mr. Jenkins).	BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal).	WHITE (Mr. Jenkins).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	24. R to Q 2nd	K R to Q sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	25. K R to Q sq	P to Q R 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	26. P to Q R 4th	Q to K 2nd
4. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	27. P to Q 5th	Q to K R 5th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	28. P takes P	P takes P
6. Castles	Castles	29. R takes R	R takes R
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	30. R takes R	Kt takes R
8. Kt to K 2nd	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. Q to Q 4th	Q to Q Kt 2nd
9. Kt to K Kt 3rd	K B takes Kt	32. P to Q B 5th	Q to Q B sq
10. B P takes B	Kt to K 5th	33. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
11. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th	34. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to K sq
12. P to K Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd	35. P to Q R 5th	Q to Q R sq
13. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	36. Q to B 4th (ch)	K to R 2nd
14. Kt takes B	R P takes Kt	37. P to Q R 6th	Kt to Q Kt sq
15. B to K B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd	38. Q to K B 7th	Kt takes P
16. B takes Kt	P takes B	39. B to K 5th	Q to K Kt sq
17. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th	40. Q to Q R 7th	Kt to Kt 5th
18. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q sq	41. Q to Q 7th	Kt to Q 6th
19. K to R 2nd	Q to K B 3rd		
P to K Kt 4th looks more promising than the move in the text, threatening, as it does, to transfer the attack into the second player's hands.		42. B to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 5th
20. P to K Kt 5th	Q to K 3rd	43. P to K R 4th	Q to Q Kt sq (ch)
21. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	44. K to R 3rd	Q to K R sq
22. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq	45. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q 6th
23. Q to K 3rd	R to Q 2nd	46. P to Kt 3rd	P to B 5th
		47. Q takes Q B P	P takes K R P
		48. Q takes K P (ch)	Resigns.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—The subjoined quaint old description of the various mates at chess appeared, a few weeks since, in the query department of *Notes and Queries*, but as yet has elicited no reply. I have some little acquaintance with chess lore, but am unable to fix the paternity. Perhaps you, Sir, or some one of your correspondents, whose name is legion, will be kind enough to designate the author:—

THE DIVERSITY OF MATES.

The Queen's Mate, a gracious mate.  
The Bishop's Mate, a gentle mate.  
The Knight's Mate, a gallant mate.  
The Rook's Mate, a forcible mate.  
The Pawn's Mate, a disgraceful mate.  
The Mate by Discovery, the most industrious mate of all.  
The Mate in a Corner of the Field, Alexander's mate.  
The Mate in the Middle of the Field, an unfortunate mate.  
The Mate on the Side of the Field, a coward's mate.  
The Blind Mate, a shameful mate.  
The Stale Mate, a dishonourable mate.  
The Mate at Two Draughts, a fool's mate.

Yours faithfully,  
H. A. KENNEDY.

Waterloo Lodge, Reading, October, 1871.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CLUB VERSUS CAMBRIDGE STAUNTON CLUB.—We are requested to say that the present score of the correspondence match between these clubs gives:—Oxford, three games; C. S. C., two games; drawn, one game. One game is yet unfinished.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry William Wilson, Baron Berners, late of Keythorpe Hall, Leicestershire, and Ashwell-thorpe Hall, Norfolk, magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Leicestershire, was proved in the Registry at Leicester, on the 11th ult., by Colonel the Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley, of Abbots Moss, Chester, and Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby Hall, Leicester, the acting executors, to each of whom he leaves a legacy of £500, power being reserved to his relict, the only daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, first Lord Delamere, to prove hereafter. The personality was sworn under £40,000. The will is dated Jan. 21, 1865, with two codicils, April, 1868, and February, 1871, and his Lordship died June 27 following, aged seventy-four. He succeeded to the title in 1851; was twice married, but leaves no issue. The barony descends to his niece and heiress, Emma Harriet, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, and wife of Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwhitt, Bart. To Lady Tyrwhitt, now Baroness Berners, his Lordship has made large bequests; and a liberal provision for other members of his family, and legacies to his servants. To his wife he leaves an immediate legacy of £500, and an annuity of £1000, beyond other provision, also the enjoyment of one of his mansions. He bequeaths to the Leicester Infirmary and the Leicester and Rutland Lunatic Asylum £1000 each. His Lordship includes amongst other things which are to be held and descend as heirlooms "the matchlock presented to him by his kinsman Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., taken by him from the Great Mogul King of Delhi, at the capture of that city in 1857."

The will of Major-General Michael Francklin Willoughby, C.B., of 15, Kensington-gardens-square, dated Oct. 15, 1868, with three codicils annexed, was proved in the London Court, on the 6th inst., by Major-General Henry Bates, the acting executor and trustee, power being reserved to Michael Weekes Willoughby, Esq., his eldest son, the other executor and trustee, to prove hereafter. The personality was sworn under £10,000. The gallant General died Aug. 20 last. The will is purely a family one. After making provision for some of his sons, he leaves his wife a life interest in the residue of his property, which, after her decease, is to be equally divided amongst all his children.

The will of John Hay, Esq., formerly of Holland Park, but late of Twickenham, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Durham, was proved in London, on the 23rd ult., under £70,000 personality. The executors and trustees appointed are his sons, John Hay and George Jackson Hay, and John Jackson, Esq., of Stockton-on-Tees. The will is dated November, 1870, and testator died July 16, 1871, at Cassilis, near Twickenham, aged sixty-four. To each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £200. He directs that his ships and vessels be sold, and the proceeds added to his estate. He bequeaths to his daughters £10,000 each, and to two of his sons £2000 each. There are a few other legacies. His freehold estate at Hilton, Yorkshire, and the residue of his personal estate he leaves to his four sons in certain specified proportions.

The will of William Stevens Louch, Esq., of Hanover-chambers, Buckingham-street, Strand, and 1, Durham-place, Chelsea, was proved in London under £14,000 personality, and contains the following charitable bequests, viz.:—To St. George's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, and Brompton Hospital, each £1000; the Homeless Boys' Refuge, £500; and the Victoria Hospital, Chelsea, £200.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Oct. 14:—

In London 2254 births and 1275 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 58, while the deaths were 139, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The 1275 deaths included 61 from smallpox, 35 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 42 from different forms of fever (of which 6 were certified as typhus, 24 as enteric or typhoid, and 12 as simple continued fever), and 69 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 271 deaths were referred last week, against 333 and 288 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths from smallpox, diarrhoea, scarlet fever, and whooping-cough showed a decline upon the numbers in the previous week, while those from measles and different forms of fever were more numerous.

During the week 4918 births and 3469 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 25 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. The annual rates of mortality in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—London, 20 per 1000; Portsmouth, 19; Norwich, 20; Bristol, 22; Wolverhampton, 33; Birmingham, 25; Leicester, 27; Nottingham, 28; Liverpool, 31; Manchester, 29; Salford, 34; Bradford, 23; Leeds, 27; Sheffield, 27; Hull, 26; Sunderland, 49; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 37. The fatal cases of diarrhoea in these towns, which were 1213 in the week ending Aug. 26, have since steadily declined, and last week were but 200; this number, however, exceeded by 83 those so returned in the corresponding week of 1870. The deaths from smallpox in these towns, which had been 131 and 142 in the two previous weeks, further increased to 156 last week; of these 61 occurred in London, 26 in Sunderland, 18 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 14 in Manchester and Salford, and 12 in Wolverhampton, 9 in Sheffield, 7 in Norwich, 5 in Liverpool, and 2 in Birmingham. The fatal cases of smallpox showed a considerable increase last week in Wolverhampton and Sunderland; and in the latter town typhus is also fatally prevalent. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 31 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 32 per 1000, and in Dublin 31. Smallpox shows an increasing fatality in Dublin.

In Paris 690 deaths were returned in the week ending the 13th inst., and the annual death-rate was equal to 20 per 1000 of the estimated population; but it is exceedingly probable that the population is now lower than that estimate (1,825,274 persons), in which case the death-rate is understated.

In Brussels 84 deaths occurred in the week ending the 7th inst., and the annual death-rate was 24 per 1000.

In Berlin, during the week ending the 12th inst. 562 deaths were recorded, showing an annual rate of 32 per 1000; of the 562 deaths, 120 were referred to smallpox, 32 to enteric fever, and only 1 to Asiatic cholera; smallpox showed an increasing fatality.

In Vienna the 336 deaths in the week ending the 7th inst. gave an annual rate of 28 per 1000.

In Rome 141 deaths were registered in the week ending the 1st inst., and the annual death-rate was 33 per 1000.

In the city of New York 503 deaths were registered in the week ending the 23rd ult., and the equivalent rate of mortality was 28 per 1000.





THE GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO: BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY.

SEE PAGE 383.





"THE INDIAN DESERT," BY DECAMPS.



## "THE INDIAN DESERT."

This picture, by the eminent French master Decamps, whose place has hardly been filled in the French school since his death, about ten years back, belongs to the early part of the artist's career, when he distinguished himself as a painter of Oriental subjects. It is a strange scene which the artist places before us—strange, it may seem, as a glimpse of the ante-diluvian or pre-Adamite earth, or even, almost, of those still remoter periods in the geologist's chronology when the world was a "desert," when gigantic saurians flourished in the primeval mud, when the mammoth roamed the universal wilderness, and behemoth and the dragons had their living prototypes. It is late evening or early morning when the denizens of the Indian desert seek the cool water-courses to slake their burning thirst. Now slink forth the leopard and the tiger from the tangled covert of the jungle, and the cumbersome elephant frisks over the plain from the shades of the forest. Two of the wild creatures meet at the stream that is equally coveted by both. Neither will give way, but each distrusts the other. The elephant has wandered a little from his herd, the leopard prowls alone, like the beast of prey that he is. But we must leave it to naturalists to decide if the characters of the animals and their rencontre are correctly represented. If Decamps has not, like some of the old masters, made the joints of the elephant's hind legs bend the wrong way, and if he has made him prick his ears after an authentic fashion, he has, we suspect, somewhat exaggerated the size of his eyes. In imaginative treatment, however, the picture is above all cavil. How terrifically the great, black, towering mass of the elephant looms against the faint light of the horizon! How extreme is the contrast between the two creatures in every particular! The one comparatively small, but of strength all compact, and armed at all points; lithe, swift, and ferocious, he may in a moment, with a dash and spring, gain the mastery. The other, an erect Colossus, slow but sagacious, unwieldy, but possessed of a ponderous, irresistible force, one blow from whose tusks, or trunk, or feet would be instant death. Those who are best acquainted with Decamps' skill in technicalities will best understand how much this subject must gain with the colouring, the variety of textures, and subtle truth of effect of the original picture.

## THE CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

The efforts made in this country to relieve the distress of the 70,000 or 100,000 people deprived of shelter, and perhaps of subsistence, by the great fire at Chicago, deserve a particular record. The Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Dakin, opened a public subscription at the Mansion House on Thursday week, when £10,000 was subscribed in one evening. Several commercial houses, Messrs. Baring Brothers, Messrs. Rothschild, Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co.; Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co.; and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada were the first to put down each £1000; but the same sum has since been given by Messrs. F. Huth and Co.; Messrs. McAlmont, Bliss, and Co.; the Imperial Life Office; Messrs. Morton, Rose, Bliss, and Co.; Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen; Messrs. Anthony Gibbs and Son, and the Union Bank of London. There are many subscriptions of £500 and £200, and the total received at the Mansion House, up to last Thursday, was above £30,000. The Court of Common Council of the city of London, yesterday week, voted a grant of 1000 gs., on the motion of Mr. Deputy Bedford, seconded by Alderman Sir David Salomons, M.P. The American residents in London met at the Langham Hotel, on Thursday week—General Schenck, the United States Minister, presiding—and appointed a committee to receive subscriptions; one person, Mr. W. E. Dodge, putting 10,000 dols. to the credit of the fund before the subscription was opened. The Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. G. Lloyd, called together a public meeting, on the same day, with a like purpose. A meeting was convened by the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. J. Grave, on Monday last. It was addressed by the Bishop of Manchester, who visited Chicago in 1865, by Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. Birley, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. J. Fox Turner, and other gentlemen. Among the £1000 donors at Manchester were Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst, and Co., and Messrs. Fielden Brothers; the total reached £10,000 by the middle of the week. A meeting was held also at Liverpool, on Monday, convened likewise by the Mayor, Mr. J. G. Livingston; the speakers were Mr. Robertson Gladstone, Mr. S. G. Rathbone, Mr. Stewart Brown, and the presidents of the Corn Trade and Cottonbrokers' Associations, Mr. Cunliffe and Mr. Bateson. The sum of £8500 was subscribed at the meeting, including £1000 from the Cunard Steam-Ship Company, who also undertake to convey supplies of clothing and other commodities to America free of cost. This example is followed by the other Atlantic steam-ship companies. The Liverpool fund has since been doubled. Meetings were held at Edinburgh and Newcastle on Saturday, at Dublin and Glasgow on Monday, at Nottingham, Bradford, and Sheffield, at Wolverhampton, Hanley, Dundee, and other towns, where subscriptions were opened. Town Councils and Quarter Sessions of counties (as Gloucestershire) have granted sums of money to relieve the destitute families of Chicago.

The Americans in Paris, last Saturday, met and subscribed £8000. A Chicago Relief Committee has been formed at Berlin, where the subscription is headed by the Empress Augusta of Germany, with a gift of 1000 dols., and the Crown Prince Imperial and Princess, with 500 dols., in remembrance of the American sympathy with Germany during the late war.

The great insurance companies of England and Scotland, which had insured large amounts of property at Chicago, have ordered their agents to pay all promptly, one company to the extent of £400,000.

A new Roman Catholic place of worship, called the Church of the Holy Name, was opened for Divine service in Manchester on Sunday. It has cost nearly £40,000.

A committee has been formed at Glasgow to organise a celebration of the centenary of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. The anniversary occurs in January next.

The Leeds Town Council, yesterday week, sanctioned the purchase of Roundhay Park for the public use. The estate is nearly 800 acres in extent, and will cost £139,000.

The half-yearly inspection of the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders took place, in the Queen's Park, on Monday, the inspecting officer being Sir John Douglas, K.C.B.

Mr. Virgo, librarian of the Bradford Church Literary Institute, has been selected, out of 183 candidates, as librarian of the Bradford Free Library.

The iron-clad turret-ship Gorgon, built for her Majesty's Government, was launched, last Saturday, from the yard of Messrs. Palmer, at Jarrow.

The Free Public Library at Derby was, on Thursday week, opened by the Mayor and Corporation. The institution embraces a lending and reference library, library of specifications of patents, reading-rooms, a news-room, and a museum.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An extensive fire broke out, on Tuesday, on the premises of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, wholesale stationers and printers, in Hill-street, Finsbury. Much damage was done.

The first rehearsal of the twelfth season of the National Choral Society will take place at Exeter Hall on Wednesday next, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin, the founder.

A request of Mr. St. George Burke for permission to erect a statue, by Baron Marchetti, of the late Mr. Brunel on the Victoria Embankment has been acceded to by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

According to the report of the Civil Service Supply Association, the net profit during the half-year ending Aug. 31 was £7110. The number of shares then in force was 2301, and the stock in hand was valued at £68,381.

M. Léon Say, Prefect of the Seine, and M. Vautrain, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, were, on Wednesday night, entertained at a banquet by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The company numbered about 120.

On Wednesday the disputed boat-race between W. Sadler of Putney, and W. Biffen, of Hammersmith, was brought to a termination. The course was from Putney to Mortlake. Biffen won by four lengths, the race occupying 24 min. 6 sec.

It was resolved, at a special meeting of the Court of Common Council, yesterday week, to invite Baroness Burdett-Coutts to an entertainment on the occasion of the transfer of Columbia Market by her Ladyship to the Corporation. Lady Burdett-Coutts has accepted the invitation.

In the second week of the present month there were 114,148 paupers in the metropolis, of whom 33,024 were in the workhouses, and 81,124 were in the receipt of out-door relief. This was a decrease of 13,040 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The inquiry into the condition of the Hampstead Smallpox Hospital was resumed on Monday, when Mr. Collins, who had before been retained for the complainants, appeared at the instance of the Government, and on behalf, not of the complainants, but of the complaints. The inquiry has been pursued throughout the week.

The ninety-ninth session of the Medical Society of London, the oldest medical society in London, was opened on Monday. The President (Dr. Andrew Clark) gave an admirable address to a very large meeting, after which a paper was read by Dr. Richardson "On the Possibility of Destroying Animals intended for Human Consumption without the Infliction of Pain." Mr. John Gay then read a paper.

There was a meeting of Mr. Gladstone's supporters at Greenwich, last Saturday, to make arrangements for the right hon. gentleman's visit to his constituents. It was agreed to appoint a working committee of thirty-nine members—thirteen from each of the three towns of Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford—to arrange for the meeting, which is intended to be held in a large tent on Blackheath. The day for the meeting was suggested to be Saturday, the 28th inst.

There was a long discussion, last Saturday, at the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on the measures to be taken in case of a visitation of cholera in the summer of next year. A report was presented from the General Purposes Committee, embodying a letter of the Local Government Board, requesting the managers to take charge of cholera cases arising in London. It was urged by many speakers that the constitution and number of their body unfitted them to undertake such a heavy responsibility, and ultimately it was resolved that the whole question should be discussed with the Local Government Board.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the London Philanthropic Society, whose primary object is the relief of the poor with bread and coal, in all parts of the metropolis and its suburbs, was held, on Tuesday night, at the offices, Moira Chambers, Ironmonger-lane. In the absence of Alderman Lusk, M.P., the Rev. George Wrench, of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, presided. During the past winter season tickets had been issued for 42,665 cwt. of coal, and 109,932 lb. of bread, the tickets being available at 191 stations. The subscriptions and donations for the year had been £2549, nearly the whole of which had been expended.

There was rather a melancholy meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday. First there was a vote of condolence to the family of Mr. Sheriff Young, whose sudden death is mentioned elsewhere; that was followed by a similar vote to the family of Alderman Sir F. G. Moon; and then, unexpectedly, the communicated resignation of Alderman Sir Sidney Waterlow, who, owing to the continued ill-health of his family, had arranged to reside abroad for a considerable time. The resignation was not received, and it is hoped the Alderman may be induced to accept leave of absence for twelve months. He stands next in succession for the civic chair.

The following anonymous donations have been received by the societies named:—The Rescue Society, Queen-street, £1000 from "W. S. R.," and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £1000 from "H. D. Y." The Cancer Hospital at Brompton has received a third donation of £1000 from "G. M. E." A second donation of £1000 has been sent by "H. R." for the Boys' Home and Girls' Home, Regent's-park-road; and a donation of £1000 contributed by "P. N. D." to the Refugees for Homeless and Destitute Children and the Chichester Training-Ship.—A donation of 100 gs. has been received from the Company of Fishmongers by the governors and trustees of the Camden School for Girls.

The post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Watson, who was murdered by her husband at Stockwell, was made yesterday week. The result proved that death had been caused by violence, inflicted with a blunt instrument, and, upon comparing the wounds upon the skull with the edge of an old flint pistol that was found in a drawer in the house of the accused, the medical gentlemen arrived at the conclusion that the wounds were caused by such an instrument.—The funeral of Mrs. Watson took place, on Saturday, at the Lambeth Burial-ground, Tooting. The mournful ceremony was conducted in the most quiet manner, and few people knew what was taking place. The only persons who followed the corpse to the grave were Mr. Fraser, who is acting as Mr. Watson's solicitor, and Dr. Rugg.

Last Saturday the funeral of James Ford, the fire-escape conductor, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty at a fire in Gray's-inn-road, after saving six others, took place in the Abney Park Cemetery, his grave being not inappropriately placed next to that of Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the Fire Brigade, who lost his life at a fire about ten years ago. The funeral, though partaking somewhat of a public character, was far from ostentatious, a single mourning-coach following the body, which was borne on a fire-engine drawn by four horses of the brigade. Two large bodies of police, together with detachments from the fire brigade, followed.—The

coroner's inquest was brought to a close on Wednesday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but appended the remark that if the fire-escape had been covered with gauze wire instead of netting, and had the canvas been rendered inflammable, the fireman's life might have been saved.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, the case of the fireman Ford was before them. The board put on record a warm eulogium of his heroic conduct, and agreed to allow his widow £1 a week for the next six months, after which they would determine what further provision should be made for her. The case will also be taken into consideration by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The prize meeting of the united companies forming the St. Martin's division of the Queen's (Westminster) took place at Wormwood-scrubbs recently. The prizes were numerous and of considerable value, and there were a great number of competitors from each company. Among the principal winners were Sergeant Hunt, Corporal Leete, Lieutenant Hooper, Sergeant Cowles, Private Lowe, Captain Starkie, Sergeant Holtzapffel, Private Dutton, Private Cheeswright, Ensign Hunt, Private Moore, Sergeant Brown, Lieutenant Scott, Corporal Scott, Private Turner, and Sergeant Wyld. The competition for the ladies' and challenge cup was a severe one, and produced some excellent scores, the best of which was made by Sergeant Hunt, who holds the cup for the year. At the conclusion of the shooting a dinner took place at the Scrubbs Pavilion, in the new and spacious dining-hall.—The meeting of the St. James's company of the same corps brought together a large number of competitors to compete for the prizes (value about £100) offered. The first series comprised Captain Shipway's prize of 5 gs., a plated tea-kettle and stand presented by Lieutenant Lambert, and two proof prints, value 10 gs. each, by Mr. Faed, R.A., presented by Mr. Graves. Captain Shipway won the first, Private Smith the second, Sergeant Criddle the third, and Corporal Abbott the fourth. The successful shots in the second series were Colour-Sergeant Griffiths, Private Jones, Corporal Young, Private Southam, Sergeant Smith, Private Rowley, Corporal Arnott, and Privates Moss, Byrne, Clothier, Hewett, Coop, Russell, Waggett, and Elford. The unknown prizes, presented by Lieutenant Lambert, created, as usual, no little excitement. The meeting was brought to a close by the contest for the Bidgood challenge cup, which, after a number of competitions, has at last been won three times successively by Private Jones, and is now his property.—An annual match took place on Monday, at Wormwood-scrubbs, between No. 7 company and No. 8 company of this corps. The contest was for the possession of a handsome silver cup, value 50 gs., and three prizes for those making the highest scores. The victory was with No. 8 company, whose members also carried off the three prizes. Sergeant Anderson, Private Dyke, and Private Tink, having made the highest scores, won the three prizes.

The annual big-gun competition of the 1st Middlesex Artillery has been held at the Government ranges, Plumstead-marshes. Sergeant-Major Peppiette won the first and Bombardier Johnson the second of the prizes shot for with 24-pounder siege-guns; and Corporal Rough, Rider Clarke, and Sergeant-Major Smith the 9-pounder field-gun prizes. Bombardier Johnson also won the battery challenge-cup, presented by the late Major Smith.

The 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery have concluded their annual prize competition. The following prizes were competed for:—No. 3 battery—Captain Sill's prizes, won by Gunner Lea and Sergeant Hatch; Sergeant Hall's prize, won by Gunner Lea; Mr. Pearson's prize, won by Gunner Lea; four prizes given by the battery club, won by Corporal Cook, Gunners McDonald, Lea, and Williams; three prizes for carbine drill, won by Sergeant Heaps, Corporal Bullock, and Gunner Jackson; three prizes for carbine-shooting, won by Sergeant Scruton, Gunners Call and Sharpus; Mr. Englebach's prize, won by Sergeant Hatch. No. 4 battery club prizes—two prizes, five rounds, at 200 yards, against time, won by Sergeants Knights and Rogers; two prizes, five rounds each, at 100 and 200 yards, won by Sergeant Rawlings and Lieutenant Greenwood; two other prizes, five rounds, at 150 and 200 yards, also fell to these gentlemen. Sergeant Ruffles, and Gunners Praeger, Rice, Story, Arkell, Knight, and Nelson, of No. 6 battery detachment, won the brigade prize as the best-drilled gun detachment at the Tower of London.

The members of the City of London Artillery have competed for their annual carbine and big-gun prizes. The carbine contest of the F battery was held at the Staines range, and the results were as follow:—Officers' prizes, open to all members—First prize, presented by Captain Adams, won by Gunner Gibbins. Open to all ranks, first series—First prize, won by Lieutenant Kidder. Second series—First prize, presented by Mr. W. Kidder, won by Captain Adams. Carbine-Shooting Club prizes—First, won by Captain Adams. The members also subscribed for an officers' prize, which was won by Captain Adams. The members of this battery have also recently competed for several prizes offered for proficiency in gun drill. The contest was held at Wellington Barracks, Captain and Adjutant Studdart acting as umpire. The first prize was won by Sergeant Berry. In the C battery gun practice, at Plumstead, the prizes were won by Sergeant-Major Gibaud, Sergeant Laidlaw, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Lillywhite. The A battery prizes for best gun practice competition at Plumstead were won by Sergeant-Major Woodward and Sergeant Russell. In the B battery carbine contest at Reigate the first prize, presented by Lieutenant Maddick, was won by Corporal Furby. D battery carbine prizes, shot for at Staines—First, Sergeant Elliott. D battery gun practice at Plumstead—first prize, Corporal Church; and at Staines, first prize, presented by Sergeant-Major Step, won by Lieutenant Chambers. Gun-drill prizes, at Wellington Barracks—First prize, presented by Lieutenant Chambers, won by Mr. Mole.

The annual prize meeting of No. 6 company of the St. George's took place at Wormwood-scrubbs last Saturday, and was a great success. Prizes to the value of nearly £70 were competed for. Afterwards upwards of sixty members and friends of the company dined together at the Rifle Pavilion. The challenge cup, presented by Sergeant Campbell, was won by Corporal Barrett, and the ladies challenge prize by Private William Leadbetter.

On Wednesday the Eton College corps took part in a field-day with the Marlow corps of the Bucks battalion.

The Earl of Derby presided, on Wednesday night, at a distribution of prizes to the Liverpool volunteer regiment of which he is honorary Colonel.

In Yorkshire the volunteers have passed an active week in prize competitions.

A return shooting-match between ten representatives each of crack Edinburgh and Liverpool rifle volunteer corps resulted, at Liverpool, on Saturday, in favour of the former.



## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The return of Mr. G. W. Bentinck, M.P. for West Norfolk, to the House of Commons, after a temporary eclipse between 1865 and 1871, has been in the nature of a resurrection of a class of member—that of universal censor, with his hand (or, rather, his tongue) against every man—which will probably become extinct. In succession, every Minister and ex-Minister, all palatable partisans, no matter of what party, but especially Liberals of the first calibre, come under his lash; and he speaks to them, to a man, as if they were simply professors of perjury and corruption (in a political sense, of course), and only fit subjects for a moral pillory—which, in fact, he himself is. To say the truth, his reappearance in the House has not been exactly a success. Formerly he was so well known that he had his own way pretty much; but in the present Parliament there is a large proportion of members who know nothing of him as a chartered libertine in Parliament, and are inclined to think that when he is not offensive he is a bore, which, of course, is very naughty of them. But it seems that Mr. Bentinck has resolved on giving the House all the speeches which he might have delivered if he had remained there during the years that he was absent, and so last Session he was always on his legs, and, by consequence, his railing was not so pungent as it might have been. One wonders whether he adopts towards his constituents the same bearing as that which he assumes in the House, for if he does they must gather from it that the only feeling he has for them is contempt. When addressing his electors the other day he certainly was in his usual vein, as far as talk was concerned; and somehow he managed to indulge his cynicism to such an extent that, doubtless to his infinite astonishment, he was interrupted and dissented from, just as he is sometimes by what he would call a trumpety Radical below the gangway in the House. Even a Norfolk constituency revolted at it being said that, as Mr. Gladstone had distinctly pledged himself against home rule, in due time he would be the very man to propose it, on the principle that he violated every political pledge he gave. After all, therefore, the constituents who elected Mr. Bentinck are not, as may have been supposed, entirely without some nicety of sentiment.

If anyone could speak with authority on the conduct of the business of Parliament it is Mr. Dodson, who is at once a student and a practical actor in such matters. As Chairman of Committees he displays every quality necessary for preserving order and getting work on with facility, though of course he cannot remove the mountains of talk which constantly stand between him and the prompt disposal of subjects. His struggles during the Army and Ballot Bills last Session were as vigorous as they were well-intentioned, and once or twice he did manage to turn the flank of some of the everlasting continuers. Probably he has good reason, but during a late address to his constituents in East Sussex, though he touched on that uppermost question, the re-adaptation of the procedure of the House of Commons to its enlarged requirements, he was rather vague, most of what he said resolving itself into suggestions for utilising the House of Lords to the relief of the Commons, his opinion of the Upper Chamber as a place for business being apparently considerable. Any way, whatever changes are made Mr. Dodson must inevitably be asked to say a good deal in respect to them before they are adopted.

When it is considered what the position of Sir John Lubbock is, as a man of science and an authority in monetary matters, doubtless people would expect to see him, bodily, as a grave, almost stern, personage, with a certain solidity about him. On the contrary, he is of a cheerful countenance, a slight figure, and of an appearance so youthful as to seem much younger than he is, though he is still young as public men go. Then his manner of speaking is so simple and pleasant withal that he wins on the attention, until at last it is found that, in a roundabout way, he is impressive. His capability for membership has been already tested, both by speeches, which have established his status in the House, and by practical work, as evidenced by the manner in which he carried the Bank Holidays Bill through the House last Session. One does not know what his predisposition towards public life may be, but if he should ever be induced to give up banking for office, it is certain that he would not have very long to wait. A day or two ago he was performing a function for which he is well qualified—that of addressing successful students in science and art classes in Liverpool; and this is in itself a proof of the estimation he is held in by the educational world, in which, as well as that of science, he moves conspicuously.

Once last Session Mr. Gladstone, in making an allusion to Mr. Jacob Bright, emphatically, and almost pathetically, spoke of this gentleman's speaking and manner reminding him of those of his great brother John. The compliment, though not wholly inapt, was curiously perfervid, for the likeness so assigned, though present, is present in a most modified degree. If anyone could fancy such a thing as John Bright's elocution, voice, and demeanour diluted, by having passed through Niagara, he might form some idea of that of Mr. Jacob of that name, and that is all the likeness. For whereas the Right Hon. John is measured, Mr. Jacob is slow; where the former is rich in tones, the latter is weak and husky; and where the first is fervid, the latter is only bitter when he means to be earnest. The comparison might be carried further, but there is no need, nor could there have been any need at all, except for Mr. Gladstone's exaggerated suggestion. As for the rest, Mr. Jacob Bright is in politics what may be called entirely non-conforming; his opinions are in favour of everything that is not, and much against everything that is, and he seems to regard political dissent and discontent with a sort of grim enjoyment. Nevertheless, he is a personage in his way. Lately in an address to some of those whom he represents he gave an adequate taste of his quality, though there there was more of accord, so to speak, in what he said than is generally the case; for he admitted that the House of Commons had done a great deal that they ought to have done, which was a great concession from him; but as to the House of Lords he spared it not; and his judgment upon that assembly might be paraphrased by the emphatic words, "cut it down, why cumbereth it the State."

The works for an additional supply of water to the inhabitants of Berwick were opened by the Mayor and Town Council yesterday week. The works are at the Tower Foundry, Tweedmouth, where the water springs from the rock on the site of an old quarry, at the rate of 200,000,000 gallons per day.

Mrs. Brooke, of Gateford House, Selby, in order to carry out the wishes of her late husband, the Rev. Richard Brooke, has bequeathed to the central committee of the Northern Counties Idiot Asylum, at Lancaster, £30,000, one half of which she is prepared to pay immediately. A similar sum has been bequeathed to the Leeds Infirmary, and in this case also Mrs. Brooke has intimated that she is prepared to pay £15,000 immediately. Miss Catherine Pennington, of Bushel-place, Preston, has bequeathed £1000 to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, £1000 to the intended Preston Orphan Asylum, £1000 to the Preston Infirmary, and about £5000 to other charities.

## THE FARM.

The second part of the Royal Agricultural Society's *Journal* for the current year contains instructive reports on the implement trials and exhibition at Wolverhampton, and, with the report of the Staffordshire farm prize competition, occupies more than half the volume. Mr. Wheatley writes a very descriptive paper of the six arable farms, and of the management and system of the two dairy farms whereon the labour of "domestic dairying" is shown, and which, doubtless, the factory system will in course of time replace. The general cultivation of the district is praised, especially the green crops; the system, however, of sowing very large quantities of ryegrass among the clover is disapproved, and, as a rule, the buildings were inadequate to the requirements of the farm. The grass lands were well managed; irrigation appeared on the increase, and where bones and artificial manures had been applied there was a marked improvement in the quality of the herbage. The paper on the steam-cultivating machinery is ably written by Mr. J. Algernon Clarke, and illustrated with diagrams; whilst that on the trials of the traction-engines is by Messrs. Bramwell and Easton. Mr. Jacob Wilson gave the report on the live stock, and embodies the judges' remarks. In conclusion, he writes—"The Wolverhampton Show will for years to come be remembered for its unparalleled exhibition of Shropshire sheep, as well as for the marvellous array of steam-cultivating machinery and traction-engines, and the important results of the trials to which they were subjected. I would further express a hope that, although not generally considered a financial success, yet the Wolverhampton meeting may bear some good fruit in improving the agriculture of the county of Stafford and surrounding districts, and be a means, also, of uniting more closely the interests of agriculture and manufactures." The other articles comprised in the *Journal* are contributed by well-known authorities. Dr. Voelcker supplies two papers, one being on field experiments on root crops; and Professor Simonds reports on experiments in cattle diseases. Mr. Dent supplies a review on the condition of the agricultural labourer. Two papers, one on sewage-farming and the other on market-gardening, complete the volume, which is as interesting as it is instructive, and will doubtless be much read, especially in the midland counties.

The entries for the Birmingham and Smithfield Club Shows close Nov. 1. Some additional classes are opened at Birmingham for young steers and heifers not exceeding two years and a half old, with a £10 prize, the usual prizes of £15, £10, and £5 being retained for the other classes. Three prizes of similar value are offered for the best shorthorn steers not exceeding four years old, bred and fed by the exhibitor, who must be a tenant-farmer. Earl Beauchamp's 20-gs. cup and the innkeepers' 25-gs. cup are to be given to the best animals in the cattle classes; these are in addition to the four extra £20 prizes and the two gold medals. For the best pen of Southdown wethers 10 gs. is offered, and a similar sum for Shropshire sheep. There are also premiums for roots and cups for poultry. The Smithfield prizes are pretty much as last year. Two silver cups of £40 are open for the best male or female animal, and four cups are distributed among the sheep and pigs, as well as the £50 for the best pen of sheep and £100 for the best beast. Several fine specimens are spoken of in Wiltshire, Lincolnshire, and Norfolk, and some very fine beasts have already been shown in the north.

In Ireland a novel testimonial, consisting of a claret jug and thirteen first-class milch cows, was presented, on the 6th inst., to Mr. H. M. Richardson, of Rossford, by the inhabitants of the county of Fermanagh, for his untiring exertions in the advancement of general agriculture and the improvement of stock. Quite recently, too, Mr. Meadows, of Thornville, in the county of Wexford, received a piece of plate from his friends as a mark of their appreciation of his spirited exertions as a breeder and of the credit reflected on Ireland by the fame and success of his bull Bolivar and other animals, bred at Thornville, at the shows in England and Scotland.

At Weyhill fair 150,000 sheep were penned, nearly one eighth over the average number. Although in good condition, prices were down 1s. and 2s. per head upon the previous fairs. Ewes were quoted 48s. to 52s.; wethers, 48s. to 58s.; and lambs, 32s. to 52s. A fine lot of crossbred lambs belonging to Major Erle fetched 74s. Horses were very numerous, and fetched high prices, trade being very lively, especially for better-class horses. The hop market was not well supplied, and many growers held over for higher prices.

The export of first-class stock to Australia and America still continues. The Paramatta and Sobraon, two noted Sydney ships, recently left London with several pure-bred shorthorns and Herefords and some thoroughbred fillies, which were sent out by Mr. E. K. Cox, as well as Mr. Carr's pure-bred Booth bull Earl Fitzwindor and some heifers. Major Fanning, Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Anderson, and Messrs. Dangar and Co. also received several first-class shorthorns and Herefords. Clydesdale horses have also been sent to the colony, as well as some Angus polls from Mr. McCombie's herd.

In America the demand is still good for pure-bred stock. Several choice shorthorn heifers were recently sent to Mr. E. G. Bedford, of Kentucky; and Captain Pratt takes out to the same State several heifers from Mr. Torr and Messrs. Dudding, as well as British Flag, the first-prize bull-calf at the Royal and Yorkshire shows. The importation of twenty-three shorthorns made in the spring by the Kentucky Importing Company were recently sold at an average of £170. The highest price given was about 250 gs., for Lord Penrhyn's Cowslip 2nd. The prices, although profitable, were hardly so high as expected; indeed, the stock of late years sent out has been some of the best to be found here; and, as evidence, Mr. Gibson's recent exportation of prize animals (certainly after a somewhat rough voyage) were beaten by Colonel King's stock of Menneapolis, which had been chiefly bought from Mr. Cochrane; whilst at the national exposition of hogs at Chicago 5000 pigs were shown, many prize-winners bought in this country by Mr. Craig were exhibited. Although they won several premiums, yet they were defeated for the great 1000-dollar prize by Messrs. Clay's pigs from Kentucky.

The largest quantity of herrings ever landed at Lowestoft was on Monday last, being a total of 8,500,800 herrings.

At a sitting of the English Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, on Thursday week, a resolution, proposed by the Rev. W. Graham, of Liverpool, was passed, by 38 against 28, approving an immediate union of the English Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church in England.

Sir Henry Storks has officially expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the Control Department bore its part in the Hampshire manoeuvres. "Satisfactory results" were attained by the new system, "under conditions in some respects more trying than those of actual warfare."

As the Racer, training-ship, was about to cast anchor in Portland Roads, yesterday week, she slewed round and came into collision with the Boscawen, by which she carried away her jibboom and foretopgallant mast. The Boscawen suffered comparatively little injury.

## FINE ARTS.

The excellent plan adopted last year for obtaining aid for the Consumption Hospital at Ventnor, by means of a loan exhibition of water-colour drawings, has been renewed. A second collection, little, if at all, inferior to the first, is now open to the public at the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall. A feast, with no danger of surfeit or indigestion, and which will afford more pleasant recollections than any charitable dinner, is here presented, in partaking the delights of which one may at the same time enjoy the consciousness of doing some little good. It is, however (and we wish to call special attention to the fact), not from the admission-fees alone that the promoters of the exhibition expect to materially benefit the cause they have at heart. They hope, by bringing the claims of the hospital before the public, with its additional recommendation of being on the separate or cottage principle, to obtain sufficient subscriptions to complete their scheme. Subscriptions are received by the secretary, Mr. W. H. Crossman, at the London office, 2, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, and elsewhere, particulars of which, with information respecting the hospital, are given in the catalogue. It is quite unnecessary to criticise the exhibition itself. Its high quality will be sufficiently guaranteed when we say that among the contributions are some of the finest works in the possession of about forty more or less distinguished collectors. Many of the works also are well known to lovers of water-colour art; and to offer adverse remarks upon any of less generally recognised excellence would be obviously out of place on such an occasion. We may add, however, merely by way of giving some idea of the richness of the gathering, that there are important or good examples of the following:—R. P. Bonington, G. Bach, O. W. Brierly, F. W. Burton, G. Cattermole, D. Cox, E. Dodgson, Dewint, E. Duncan, B. Foster, C. Fielding, G. Fripp, J. Gilbert, F. Goodall, C. Haag, L. Haghe, W. Hunt, Hine, J. F. Lewis, W. Muller, S. Prout, D. Roberts, S. Read, H. B. Roberts, C. Stanfield, F. Taylor, F. W. Topham, F. W. Walker, and B. Willis. The exhibition can be kept open for only a few weeks.

A contemporary organ of building and architecture imputes to the *Times* the assertion that the Government had rejected Mr. Street's last designs for the Law Courts; and, after denying this imputed assertion, asserts that Mr. Street's designs have been formally approved and officially accepted by the Government; and that preparations for erecting the entire building from his designs are in the act of being carried on, and they will be carried on vigorously and without the slightest probability of any interruption. If this is the fact, it is a singularly arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Government, and the public has every right to protest against the hole-and-corner adoption of designs for so important a public building, which have never been publicly shown or fairly discussed in Parliament or by the public. Our contemporary, who is certainly, as regards this matter, in a minority of the profession for which he writes, then launches into a long and elaborate, yet unfinished, eulogy of all and every part of Mr. Street's designs. However, though it says little for the writer's consistency, it is some consolation for the "adverse critics" to know that Mr. Street has already materially altered, and will probably still more materially alter, several of those principal, or most peculiar, features of his amended designs, against which the adverse critics raised objections. Thus Mr. Street, "since his recent return from Switzerland, has, with admirable effect," made modifications in the flanking staircase turrets of the grand entrance to the central hall in the Strand. At the eastern extremity of this same front, also, "the design that will be actually carried into effect has not yet been finally adopted," although our authority says that here "Mr. Street had proposed to erect a clock-tower of a noble and truly original character." And, "in like manner the termination of this same Strand front towards the west has still to be decided." So, with the leading features of its centre, and the whole of both extremities modified or entirely re-designed, we may, after all, have a Strand front to the Law Courts very different from that which the adverse critics condemned and the Government is said to have approved. As to Mr. Street's plans, they are "perfection." It will be remembered that this was not the case in the original competition. Mr. Barry's plans were then ranked as best, Mr. Street's as considerably inferior; but the elevation of the latter architect was considered to present more promise. Nevertheless, by the long delay and successive changes, Mr. Street has had unusual opportunities for examining and testing his plans which any architect would have turned to account, and from which one so able and experienced must have derived great advantages. But, whatever improvements may have been made in the "approved" designs and plans of the law courts, whether real or imaginary, we are not the less of opinion that it was and is the duty, as it is essential to the credit, of all concerned to give far greater publicity to these designs and plans than has been done.

The preparations for the reconstruction of the Vendôme Column are now complete, and the work will be conducted under the direction of M. Renard.

St. Paul's, Covent-garden, is to be altered and improved, under the superintendence of Mr. Butterfield. The galleries over the aisles are to be removed, open seats will replace the present pews, and the position of the organ is to be altered.

## THE VINTAGE OF MEDOC.

The vineyards in the Médoc district of the Gironde, near Bordeaux, which produce the vine so much esteemed as claret, have been described by us, in the two last weeks, in connection with a series of illustrations. The vintage is now finished; and the crowds of men, women, and children, who lately swarmed over that country, with merry songs and laughter, picking the ripe bunches of grapes from the vine-rows, and loading the ox-carts with this rich freight, to be carried to the pressing-house, are gone home for the present season, to attend to their ordinary labours. The sketches engraved for this publication show them as they might have been seen, at the close of each day's work in the vintage time, assembled in the roomy and airy shed where a late dinner, or a supper, as English people would call it, was provided for them, and diverting themselves afterwards with a merry dance. It is questionable, indeed, whether those who will join in the dance of the evening who have been dancing all day upon the grapes in the pressing-troughs, to the music of the same violins, stamping with all their might on the luscious pulpy mass, their bare feet and legs stained with the purple juice, and fatigued enough, we dare say, before they have done. Neither dancing nor drinking would seem a great temptation, after nine or ten hours of such employment. These servants of Bacchus should be soberly inclined.

As a fast train upon the Midland Railway was nearing Loughborough station, early on Monday, some of the carriages left the rails, and several passengers were much shaken.

Canon Kingsley, in presenting the prizes and certificates to the students of evening classes at Bristol, on Wednesday, urged strongly his preference for voluntary over compulsory learning.





LABOURERS IN THE VINEYARD AT THEIR MEALS



EVENING DANCE OF VINEYARD LABOURERS.

THE VINTAGE OF MEDOC.

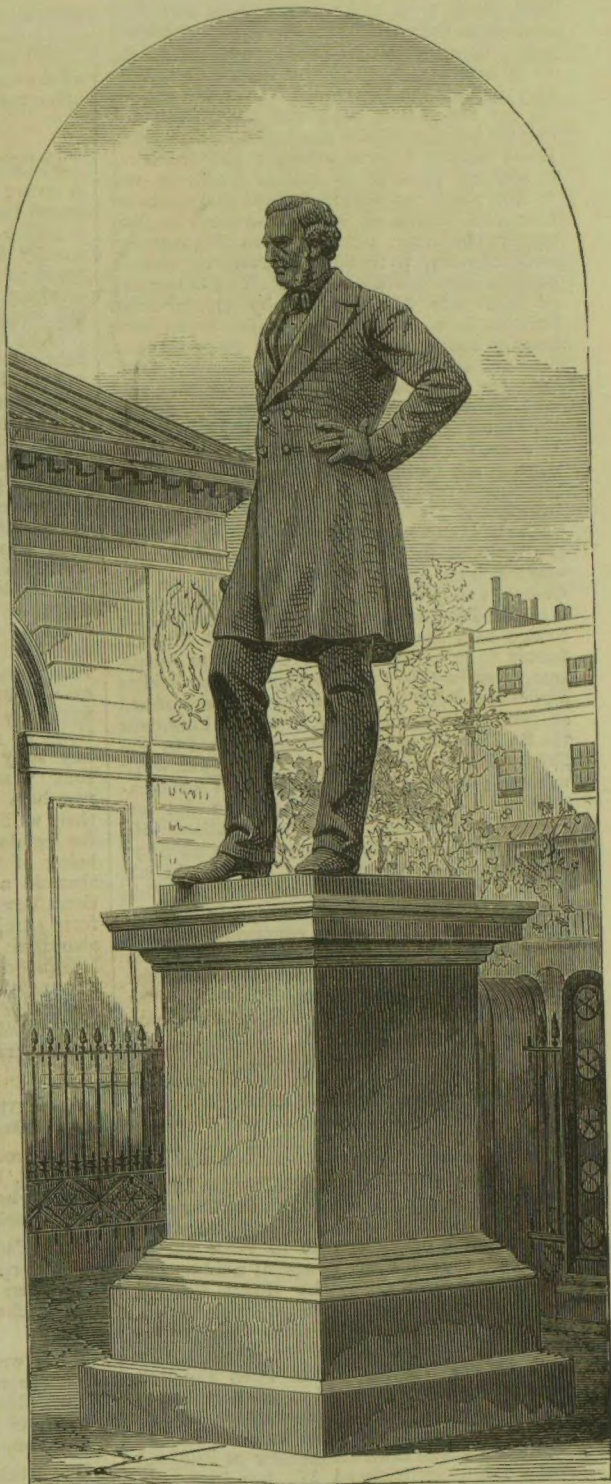


## STATUE OF ROBERT STEPHENSON.

The improvements lately made in the Euston-square approach to the London and North-Western Railway Terminus were described by us more than a twelvemonth ago. The fine new roadway opened across the north garden inclosure of the square, from Euston-road to the road along the north side, whence it is continued, by the removal of the railings, through Euston-grove to Drummond-street, between the two hotels, and to the grand architectural gateway of the railway station, has proved a great convenience to travellers, either arriving or departing from London. The pair of elegant stone-built lodges, at the entrance to this private road in the centre of Euston-square, are used for a parcels' office and an inquiry office; but they form an attractive frontispiece to the railway, and serve to advertise, in gold letters inscribed on their walls at the corners of each building, the facility of going to many different towns in the United Kingdom by the company's lines of conveyance. In front of the handsome gates placed between these lodges in Euston-road a statue of Mr. Robert Stephenson, the work of Baron Marochetti, has been erected, which is an interesting memorial of that distinguished railway engineer and an artistic ornament of North London. It was provided, for erection upon a site not then determined, by a testimonial subscription, raised some time after Mr. Robert Stephenson's death, in October, 1859, among the professional engineers of this country and of France, and many other persons associated with him, in different parts of the world, in the construction of railways and other public works. There was some notion of placing this statue on the Thames Embankment, or in the garden at the end of Great George-street, Westminster, near the offices of the most eminent British engineers; but it has been thought more appropriate, on the invitation of the London and North-Western Railway Company, to put the figure of Robert Stephenson in front of the metropolitan station and general offices of that noble concern. His father, George Stephenson, the man who first adapted the locomotive engine for expeditious traffic on the rail, and who constructed the Stockton and Darlington and the Liverpool and Manchester Railways (the former completed in 1825, the latter in 1830), is honoured in like manner with a marble statue, by Baily, in the vestibule of the Euston-square station. Robert Stephenson, having been his father's assistant in both those earlier works, and having subsequently constructed a short Leicestershire line, was appointed, though under thirty years of age, chief engineer of the railway between London and Birmingham, which was afterwards to be connected with the Manchester and Liverpool lines, and to constitute the London and North-Western. His personal efforts, and the achievements of skill, thought, and care which were involved in the construction of those 112 miles of railway, with the eight tunnels and three long and deep cuttings, were doubtless much more arduous in the state of things which then prevailed than are some of the most imposing works of a later date; for the practice and theory of such works had not then been perfected, nor had the contractors anything like their present vast command of materials and labourers. "Of the eighteen contracts in which the line was originally let, only seven were completed by the original contractors; eleven firms were ruined by their contracts, which were relet to others at advanced prices, or were carried on and finished by the company." This statement is a sufficient proof that the industrial resources of the time, from 1833 to 1838, were very far behind what would have enabled an ordinary engineer to do Robert Stephenson's work. Any passenger or local resident who looks at Primrose-hill tunnel; the Watford tunnel, through 1800 yards of chalk; the Kilsby tunnel, 2400 yards long, carried through shifting quicksands; the Tring cutting, two miles and a half long and fifty-seven feet deep; the Wolverton embankment; and the Blisworth cutting, through hard stone, interlaid with beds of watery shale, may conceive what was the difficulty of these tasks thirty-five years ago. Famous engineering performances



STATUE OF SIR MICHAEL DE LA POLE, AT HULL.



STATUE OF ROBERT STEPHENSON, IN EUSTON-SQUARE.



THE NEW DOCK OFFICES, HULL.



have since been effected by means and with materials that rendered them comparatively easy. Honour and gratitude are therefore due to Robert Stephenson, and we ought to bear this in mind whenever we pass his statue. As for his father, who was practically the creator of the whole magnificent and beneficent railway system all over the world, it is scarcely possible to reckon what we owe to him; and we should delight to remember that the virtues of his honest and English manly character, not less than his sagacity and industry, with their marvellous results, deserve our cordial esteem. The biography of the two Stephensons, by Dr. Samuel Smiles, is a book which ought to be constantly recommended to every generation of readers, so long as England stands. Our business, however, on this occasion is solely with Robert Stephenson. He was engineer of the Eastern Counties Railway, the Northern and Eastern, the Blackwall, and several other railways in the midland and southern districts; of the high-level viaduct and railway bridge, with twenty-eight arches, over the Tweed, at Berwick; of the wonderful High-Level Bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle, 4000 ft. long with the viaduct, and 130 ft. above the river; of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, with the seawall, the Penmanawr rock tunnel, the tubular bridge over the Conway estuary, and the Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai Strait, completed in 1850; of another tubular bridge across the Nile, in Lower Egypt; and of the stupendous Victoria Bridge, two miles long, over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, opened by the Prince of Wales in August, 1860. This last work was the crowning triumph of Robert Stephenson's skill as an engineer; but he did not live to witness its formal celebration. He died, Oct. 12, 1859, four days before his fifty-sixth birthday, regretted by his friends, his country, and the world. It is well that this memorial of him should be provided in London. The statue of his esteemed contemporary, not to say rival, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, has been placed in the reserved Crown land of the Thames Embankment, near Whitehall, there being no convenient site for it at the Great Western Railway terminus. After all, the most effective monuments of such men are the railways they have made, as that of Sir Christopher Wren is the majestic dome of St. Paul's.

#### HULL STATUE OF A DE LA POLE.

The connection of the ancient English family of De La Pole with the borough of Kingston-on-Hull is well known. Those merchant princes, whose offspring rose to rank among the proudest and most powerful nobles, and allied themselves with the Royal lineage, belonged to this East Yorkshire seaport town. It may be recollected that, some four or five years ago, we noticed the presentation of a statue of Sir William De la Pole, the first Mayor of Hull, to be placed in the new Town-hall. A statue, by the same sculptor, Mr. W. D. Keyworth, of Michael De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who was Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Richard II., has just been erected in the Townhall, being the gift of the Sheriffs of Hull to the Corporation. It represents the Lord Chancellor in his robes of office, richly bordered with fur, girt with a belt and pouch, in the fashion of his time. His attitude is that of stepping down the stairs from his court, and stopping to speak to some of those around him, which is a more lively and dramatic conception than is usually seen in works of sculpture. The artist, we believe, is connected with Hull by birth or family; and his works are a credit to Hull as well as to himself.

#### HULL DOCK OFFICES.

The new offices of the Hull Dock Company were opened, on Thursday week, with a ceremonial meeting, followed by a luncheon, at which the chairman, Sir William Wright, presided. The Mayor of Hull (Alderman R. Jameson), the Lord Mayor of London (Alderman Dakin); Lord Wenlock, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding; Mr. Broadley, M.P.; Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P.; Colonel Bourne, M.P.; and the Rev. Canon Brooke were the principal guests. The new building stands on a site facing three ways—towards Junction-street, New Cross-street, and the Queen's Dock. It will be an ornament to that part of the town, leading to Whitefriar Gate, near the corner of Savile-street and Waterworks-street. The style of architecture, as shown by our engraving, is Italian, of the Venetian type. The three fronts are similar; each built of stone, having a range of coupled Ionic pilasters below and of Corinthian pilasters above. The pediment over the main entrance portico, in Junction-street, is adorned with sculptures representing the figures of Commerce and Prosperity and the river-god Humber, and the arms of the town, the Dock Company, and the Trinity House. The ground floor contains the wharfage offices, with one large room, 100 ft. long and 29 ft. wide, ornamented with Doric pilasters. On the first floor is the proprietors' court-room, 70 ft. long, 28 ft. wide, and 24 ft. high, with a superb ceiling, upheld by marble Corinthian pillars, and an oak floor, bordered with parquetry of fancy woods. There are directors' rooms, secretary's rooms, resident engineer's, dockmaster's, and superintendent's, with other apartments. The architect is Mr. C. J. Wray, of Cannon-street, London; the building work has been done by the Hull Dock Company's own labourers, under the direction of Mr. R. A. Marillier, resident engineer. Our engraving is drawn from a photograph by Messrs. W. J. Wellsted and Son. The collection under one roof of all the

company's offices will be a great convenience. They had, before this, been scattered in different parts of the town, the chief office being at the end of High-street, while the wharfage office was at Mytongate Bridge.

#### ALLEGED NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

A string of resolutions, seven in number, has found its way into print, having attached to it a rather mysterious history. They relate to sundry things which working men are supposed to desire or have a right to. Thus every working man is to be provided with a house in the country, and with markets in which all that he wants is to be sold by retail at wholesale prices. Counties, boroughs, and villages are to be organised communally for self-government, with power to acquire land compulsorily for public purposes. These resolutions are said to be the result of a negotiation between certain political personages (who are named), all but two Conservatives—and a committee of working men, or working men's leaders. Lord Salisbury, who was named as one of the personages, writes to say that he disapproved of several of the resolutions, whilst he admits that they were shown to him "confidentially" in the summer. But Sir Stafford Northcote is very explicit. He denies that he or any of the Peers and others who had been mentioned even signed, or intimated, any agreement with any of the resolutions, or any resolutions at all, or ever had any meeting with any body of workmen on the subject. All that passed was that "some Peers and members of Parliament have expressed their willingness to consider any suggestion for legislation on questions affecting the well-being of the working classes, and to discuss them in a friendly spirit. No such suggestions, however, have as yet been made in a form admitting of consideration." Disclaimers also from Lord Derby, Lord Carnarvon, the Marquis of Lorne, and Mr. Hardy dispose of the preposterous rumour that the Conservative leaders had entered into a compact with the working classes for the furtherance of socialistic schemes.

A telegraph cable from Lowestoft to Borkum has just been successfully completed.

The troops in garrison at Woolwich were reviewed, on Monday, by the Duke of Cambridge, who afterwards went over the dockyard and arsenal.

A handsome state sword has been presented to the Corporation of Rochester by the Mayor (Alderman J. R. Foord). On Wednesday a new Corn Exchange for the city was opened by the Mayor.

A railway accident occurred, on Monday afternoon, at the Ferryhill station of the North British Railway, by which two persons were killed and fifteen others were injured. The signalman, Robert Stewart, is in custody.

The catalogue of the Madrid Fine-Art Exhibition comprises 591 paintings, 56 pieces of sculpture, and 22 architectural designs. The number of prizes awarded in these several classes will be twelve, six, and three.

Three men were working about half-way down the shaft of a coal-pit near Dudley when a blast of accumulated choke-damp occurred, by which a father and son were deprived of life and a third person was severely injured.

Several serious shipping disasters are reported. By a collision in Shields harbour, on Sunday, a schooner was sunk, and five of her crew were drowned. A Tyne ship has been lost in the Atlantic, with fifteen of her crew. A North Shields schooner has been lost off Lapland.

The Queen has conferred the C.B. on Mr. Law, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury and Auditor of the Civil List; and Mr. J. H. Parker, the archaeologist, who was employed by her Majesty in connection with the history and antiquities of Windsor Castle, and is now engaged in archaeological researches in Rome.

The standing orders of the House of Commons were issued on Monday. There were 275 private bills in the late Session. Advertisements relating to private bills are to be inserted for three weeks during the months of October and November, including applications for tramways. Documents are to be deposited on or before Nov. 30; notices to owners and occupiers by Dec. 15; and by Dec. 21 petitions for private bills are to be lodged at the offices of the applications to be made next Session.

The jewel, or badge, lately presented by a Lodge of Freemasons to Colonel Francis Burdett, was the subject of an illustration, but was stated to have been given him by the Burdett-Coutts Lodge. This was a mistake; it was the Burdett Lodge, at Hampton Court, which paid him the compliment, on his retiring from the office of Master. The Burdett-Coutts Lodge to which Lady Burdett-Coutts gave a Bible holds its meetings near Columbia Market.

A painful story was told, last Saturday, at an inquest held in Bethnal-green, upon the body of a man, sixty-four years of age, who had died from starvation. The deceased lived, with his son, in an underground kitchen, and the latter had endeavoured to support himself and his father by selling leather straps for butchers' "steels." They had gone three months without tasting animal food, and had neither bedstead nor bedding in their wretched abode. The jury found that the poor man had died from want of the common necessities of life.

#### NEW MUSIC.

**AN ANDANTE GRAZIOSO**, composed expressly for the opening of the Great Organ in the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, July 18, 1871, and performed by W. T. Best, to whom it is cordially inscribed, by EDWARD J. HOPKINS. Reduced price, 1s. 6d. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street.

**THE TEMPLE TUNE-BOOK**, containing Psalm and Hymn Tunes, by the most celebrated Composers, past and present. Division I.: Old English, to about 1750 (in buff wrapper). Division II.: Foreign (in the press). Division III.: Modern English (in the press). Collected, Arranged, and Edited by EDWARD J. HOPKINS, Organist to the Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple. Price, Division I., 2s. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street.

**SACRED VOCAL MUSIC for SUNDAY EVENINGS**, intended chiefly for the use of Schools and Private Families. Edited and arranged by GEO. F. WEST. In Two Books (Nine Hymns in each Book), 4s. each free by post at half price. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

**MISS M. LINDSAY'S (Mrs. J. W. Bliss)** NEW MUSIC.—"We have received copies of the following new songs, published by Robert Cox and Co., New Burlington-street, London, the music being by Miss M. Lindsay (Mrs. J. W. Bliss):—'Tired,' sacred song, No. 1, D flat; No. 2, in D; each 4s. This song is so melodious and simple that it cannot fail to become a favourite. 'Rest,' sacred song, 3s. A companion to the above, and another of those melodious productions for which this lady is so remarkable. 'Low at Thy Feet,' sacred song, 3s. This song is exceedingly graceful and simple. 'Far Away,' This song, so full of melody, and so well accompanied, will prove one of the above named lady's most successful productions. 4s.—Vide Hampshire Advertiser. N.B.—Each post-free at half price.

**HAPPY BE THY DREAMS.** Ballad. Poetry by J. E. Carpenter. "We need only supplement the public verdict by declaring that the ballad is as good as it is popular."—Liverpool Courier. The Song, 4s.; ditto Pianoforte, by Brinley Richards, 3s.; ditto, by Bellak, 3s. Each free by post at half price. As a Waltz, "Happy Dreams," 4s. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

**IMMENSELY POPULAR MUSIC for the PIANOFORTE.** By J. FRIDHAM. All at half price, post-free:—  
No. 1. The Soldier's Return. Descriptive Fantasia. 4s.  
No. 2. The Soldier's Dream. Ditto. 4s.  
No. 3. The Soldier's Farewell. Ditto. 4s.  
No. 4. Band at a Distance. 4s.  
No. 5. Happy Dreams. Waltz. 4s.  
No. 6. Our Dear Old Church of England. 3s.  
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**TO ORGANISTS.**—Second Edition of HOPKINS and DR. RIMBAULT'S great work on the HISTORY and CONSTRUCTION OF THE ORGAN is now ready for delivery. In whole cloth, pp. 188, price 21 11s. 6d. postage-free. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

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**NEW SONGS by VIRGINIA GABRIEL.** ESTRANGED. ONLY A LITTLE GLOVE. LES DEUX ROSES. THISTLE DOWN. 24 stamps each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

**GOUNOD'S CELEBRATED SONGS.** THE SEA BATH ITS PEARS. In B flat and D flat. 4s. OH! THAT WE TWO WERE MAYING. In D and F. 4s. Sold at half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

**NEW VALSE. REBECCA.** By W. C. LEVEY. Performed every evening at Drury-Lane Theatre. These beautiful Waltzes, illustrated with the Tournement Scene, sent for 24 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

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**MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS,** 56, Cheapside, and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes playing best secular and sacred music. Prices, 2s. 4d. to 24s. Sent for 12 stamps. Catalogues gratis, post-free.—Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

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